

Y.W.C.A. — War work
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Blue Triangle News

Published by the War Work Council
of the National Board of the

Young Womens Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Dec. 12, 1919

FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

The National Industrial Conference

A NATIONAL Industrial Conference of the Y. W. C. A. was held in Washington in October, on the four days preceding the meeting of the First International Congress of Working Women which delegates also attended as guests of the National Trade Women's League of America. This congress represented the working women of some sixteen nationalities, who met to compare notes on the labor situation in their various countries, and to discuss possible solutions of their common problems.

There were sixty five delegates to the Y. W. C. A. Conference, for which the candidates had been nominated by popular vote in industrial councils and summer camps the past summer and chosen by a carefully selected committee. They came from twenty-six states, and ranged from sixteen to thirty-six years of age, more than half being between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. Fifty-four of the sixty-five were church members, representing twenty-three Protestant denominations and including also six Catholics and two Jewesses.

Most of these girls felt their social obligations very keenly. Under the



IN SERVICE FOR THE GIRLS OF THE WORLD

A reproduction of the official Campaign
Poster to be used all over the United
States in both Building and
Finance Campaigns

present industrial system they have found united action absolutely necessary in bettering conditions.

"I could have kept my job," said one girl, "but things were not fair for the girls, and so, because I organized them, I lost my work. But somebody has got to sacrifice. We have got to remember the girls that haven't fair living conditions and stand together with them to help."

These girls were not theorists. They expressed their ideals in concrete form, because they had founded them on experience. To them, an expression of Christianity meant that girls should not be overworked, that they should have time for self-development and for social development. Being simple and direct people, they found that the best way to embody these ideals was in recommendations for an eight hour day, minimum wage, prohibition of night work, prohibition of child labor and the right to collective bargaining.

Some of the most interesting things which came to light at the conference were the testimonies of individual

(Continued on page 2)

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Re-United War Families



WHEN the war brides have arrived in New York and have been assisted past the custom officials by the Red Cross, they can safely be delivered up to their respective husbands, provided they

are there to meet them. But often they are not—ship arrivals are uncertain, letters or cables are delayed, and many a bride finds herself alone in a country whose only familiar face is absent. These brides are gathered in the Y. W. C. A. hostess house and cared for there until they can be sent on to their husbands, or the husbands can come and get them. Very often they have a long journey still ahead of them, for the large majority of men who married overseas were from the West or the Middle West. No reason has been found for this, unless girls are fewer there, or harder to get.

Last Meeting of War Work Council

THE final meeting of the War Work Council was held at headquarters on October 1 and 2. Mrs. Cushman presided at the session on October 1, and Mrs. Williams Adams Brown at the two sessions on October 2.

Among the reports of various committees which were given at these sessions was one given by the hostess house committee, in which it was stated that the Government had elected to take over the hostess houses on November 1. It was voted to turn over to the War Department on that date the houses in permanent camps, with sufficient equipment, and to do the same with the Navy when the occasion shall arise. A recommendation from the housing committee that a study of accommodations for working women be made during the coming year was approved.

The report of the meeting of the National Board held on October 1, was read at the second session of the council meeting. It had been voted by the National Board, in view of the assumption by the Federal Government of the work for the American Army, of the diminishing volume of war emergency work and of the fact

that the name, War Work Council, no longer applies to existing conditions, that the War Work Council be dissolved and a Continuation Committee be appointed to take its place.

The recommendation was made and approved, that such a "Continuation Committee" be appointed, to administer work now in existence and provided for by war funds and to undertake any reconstruction and other work assigned it by the National Board.

Resolutions from the War Work Council to the National Board proposed that the industrial service centers be extended; that the industrial department use its resources to further the preparation of women for citizenship and for the intelligent use of their political responsibility in the use of the ballot; that the department of research and information be continued and enlarged; that the room registry service from headquarters be continued; that work for foreign-born women be carried on along lines already developed; and that the work begun in the School for Old Country Service be continued in an International school for social service among women of other lands abroad or in America; that overseas work be continued for a time; that provision be made for instruction of workers placed in responsible positions during the war emergency and needing further training for post-war work; and that the name of the War Work Bulletin be changed to the Blue Triangle News.

Foreign-Born Girls Seek Health

THE first two hundred girls examined at the demonstration Health Center at 43 East 22nd Street, New York City, included foreign-born from twenty-four countries, including Persia, Equador, Mexico and Spain. These are in many cases girls who have recently come into the city to work, and who feel the danger to their health of continued indoor work. They are eager for the opportunities for exercise afforded by gymnasiums, and often show more enthusiasm than native American girls about swimming pools, physical training and dancing classes.

These foreign-born women are very quick to appreciate the value of the doctor's advice about sensible clothing and good shoes. The high-heeled, pointed-toed variety is new to them, and they have not had time to acquire the American's Spartan attitude toward the resulting aching feet and tired

backs. Therefore, they welcome the approved footgear on display at the center, and rejoice in finding shoes which may be put on in the morning and forgotten for the rest of the day.

The number of occupations represented among these first registrants at the health center indicates something of the diversity of fields in which women are coming to feel the need of better physical equipment for their daily tasks. There were teachers, artists, writers, musicians, actresses, office workers, factory workers and home workers among the first two hundred who were examined.

Help in the New Home Town



AFTER our war brides have arrived at their unfamiliar homes, many of them still find the Y. W. C. A. on hand to help them solve their problems.

Courses in English, at the International Institute, classes in cooking, housekeeping, baby care, current events and other practical subjects, at their local Associations, may help to make the war bride's adjustment to her husband's country more easily accomplished. Sometimes, too, her new friends at the Y. W. C. A. and elsewhere will find that they have much to learn from her on these very subjects. For in many thrifty housekeeping habits, she can instruct her American sister as her mother in the old country instructed her.

The National Industrial Conference

(Continued from page 1)

girls, reflecting the business standards which they have established themselves.

"You have got to do your part first," said one girl, "then expect others to come up to it. You can't expect anything until you have proved yourself worthy." Another puts it even more concretely: "If an employer pays us for eight hours' time, that time belongs to him. We have to consider his interests if we expect him to consider ours."

The War Brides Discover America



German War Bride

MORE than 5,600 war brides of American soldiers have come to this country since June, officially chaperoned and guided by the Y. W. C. A. They are of twenty-two nationalities—French, English, Belgian, Russian, Swiss, Dutch, Czecho-Slovakian, Luxemburg, Chilean, Algerian, German, Austrian, Polish, Greek, Italian, Roumanian, Serbian, Spanish, Bavarian, American, Scotch and Irish. According to recent cables, there are only about two hundred more to come over, and they will arrive before the first of the year.

On the way over the secretaries in charge have done what they could, with limited time and facilities, to prepare the brides for the new experiences which await them. Lessons in English—for the English which a dough-boy teaches his wife is usually more forceful than adequate—lessons in geography so that the little girl whose husband is from Kansas City won't be too much disappointed not to spend her first night in America at his own home, lessons in American cooking, in the care of children, in manners and customs of this land of their adoption.

The International Conference of Women Physicians

THIRTY women physicians from fourteen countries, including France, England, Holland, China, Japan, Scotland and Norway, met in New York in conference from September 15 to October 25, as the guests of the Social Morality Committee of the War Work Council. The doctors sent from foreign countries, as well as those attending from various parts of the United States, were from the top of their profession and were selected by competent authorities. In Holland, for example, the director of the Psycho-neurological Department of the University of Utrecht requested the Minister of Arts and Sciences

of Holland to send Dr. Ada Potter, who holds an appointment at the University, by Government order, so that when she returned to Holland, she would have to give an official account of the proceedings of the conference.

The questions discussed by these distinguished women covered practically every subject relating to woman and her physical and mental well-being. Exercise, the "most neglected health habit", they agreed was one of the most important preventatives of disease, and one of the resolutions adopted by the committee was to the effect that public gymnasiums, health centers, swimming pools and so forth should be made easily accessible to women in every country. Clothing in relation to health, beauty and practicability was discussed. The conference disapproved corsets for the normal girl under twenty, favored shoes which conform to the natural shape of the foot and dress permitting freedom of movement and physical development and suited to the occupation of the wearer.

The problem of minimizing feminine handicaps received serious consideration from the physicians, with the conclusion that by improving the general health of womankind, by more regular exercise, proper clothing and sensible food, and by insuring to the pregnant woman proper rest and care before and after the birth of her child, the traditional handicap under which woman labors will be to a great extent removed. It was interesting to hear from many of the foreign doctors that in their countries women were insured for maternity, as they are not in the United States. The convention went on record as urging the education of women to the importance of following, during pregnancy, a routine of life based on modern medical knowledge.

The care of children was naturally one of the subjects to which the physicians gave a great deal of attention. They favored periodic regular physical examination of children up to the school-leaving age and felt that such examination for adults would be extremely desirable also. Definite sex-instruction for children was emphatically favored by the conference, but the resolution

on the subject represented the doctors' desire to provide exactly the right sort of sex-instruction before it should be generally adopted. They advocated training in normal schools, training schools, medical colleges, universities to prepare their students, as future parents and teachers, to fill the emotional and instinctive, as well as the intellectual, needs of the child for guidance.

In discussing industrial conditions and their effect upon the health of the workers, the physicians acknowledged their responsibility, and expressed a determination to further inspection and control of factories in this regard. Insurance against accident and sickness was approved, and the conference expressed satisfaction that an international health bureau was provided for in the League of Nations. Vocational guidance to help the individual to find work suited to his or her capacity and strength was favored.

Arguing on the premise that prostitution is not a social necessity, the conference went on record as approving severe punishment for exploitation of any persons for purposes of vice, early and efficient care of subnormal persons, free clinics for treatment of venereal disease, and education as to the necessity for such treatment. They also declared themselves for a single standard of morality, and as opposing any discrimination against the illegitimate child. They recommended investigation of the paternity of the illegitimate child, and sharing of the expense of its support by both parents according to their means.

The conference went on record as approving those factors in education and economic conditions that help to make early, monogamous marriage possible.



A group of foreign Doctors who attended the Conference

The National Convention

THE National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States is called for April 19 to 23, 1920, at Cleveland, Ohio. The Executive Committee of the National Board has named the following to serve on the Committee on business to come before the Convention.

Mrs. John French, Chairman.
Miss Mabel Cratty
Mrs. Burdette Lewis
Miss Henrietta Roelofs
Mrs. William Van V. Hayes
Miss Louise Holmquist
Miss Anna V. Rice
Miss Leslie Blanchard
Mrs. William Adams Brown
Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding
Miss Emma Hays
Miss Eliza Butler
Miss Margaret Burton
Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Convention of National Women's Organizations

IN order that the Physicians' conference might have as prompt and general an effect as possible on the women of this country, delegates from fifteen women's national organizations were invited to meet with the doctors from October 17-25, to discuss with them their problems, and to formulate some means of putting their resolutions into effect. At the close of this convention, a committee of seven was appointed to formulate a program of work, which was thereupon adopted. They formed a House of Delegates, with five delegates from each of the fifteen national organizations, the presidents of four, and five members at large. Working under this House of Delegates will be a board of trustees, to whom will be intrusted the practical work. This board has already decided on five technical committees, who will make suggestions as to procedure along special lines to the various organizations represented. These committees are upon education, health and sex education; recreation and health centers; health of women in industry; living conditions in the home; and legislation on these subjects.

It was voted to call this new association the "Women's Foundation for Social Health." Mrs. James S. Cushman was elected president.

Membership Campaign in French Foyers

A FOYER membership campaign was conducted in various cities in France during the last week in October, and resulted in three thousand new members in Tours, St. Etienne, Bourges and Roanne.

From Tours, Miss Joy writes "We must have more room for our girls. We have more than doubled our membership, and the girls are old standbys. The foyer is making a stir in this town, especially with its language classes and its gymnastics. We have a municipal hall four times a week for the gymnasium."

Miss Robbins, at St. Etienne, writes: "Our first Y. W. C. A. meeting showed one hundred and sixty-three members. On the third day we had three hundred and thirty-four members, on the fifth five hundred and eighteen, and on the seventh, a grand total of seven hundred and eighty, paid for the year."

From Bourges comes this report: "The enthusiasm and interest shown by the girls themselves, and the thorough way in which they spread the foyer propaganda, talking 'foyer' all over the city to everyone, were the most remarkable features of the campaign. It has also brought about a wonderful spirit of unity and sisterhood among the girls."

Miss Baker writes from Roanne: "Roanne had three hundred members—real ones paid up for a year—at the end of the second day, with only five girls on a team and a small town to work in. At the beginning of the campaign there were only eighteen paid up memberships. The total number of new members here is six hundred and sixty-three, with seventy-five others who had already paid until December and January and many old members renewing daily."

Aside from these four centers, the Solferino, in Paris, secured two hundred new members, making its total membership eight hundred.

Positions for Trained Women

THE National Board and the Central Branch Association in New York are cooperating on a survey of Manhattan and vicinity, to investigate opportunities for women who held positions of responsibility during the war and wish to utilize that experience in post-war work. The Employment Bureau of the Central Branch Y. W. C. A. has received many applications from trained women for employment—for personnel work, for publicity or advertising, and for work requiring linguistic ability. As they were unable to place all of the applicants, they are conducting this survey, financed by the War Work Council, to determine what stores, factories, export firms and so forth are in need of women experts along these lines.

The first branch of the survey to be completed was that in department stores, where opportunities for educational directors and employment managers were investigated, and some interesting openings for buyers were also found. A similar investigation of factories is now under way, covering every factory employing two hundred or more women in Greater New York and vicinity, including the big factory belt of New Jersey. Here the Association representatives are finding some interesting openings in employment and personnel work, and also for production managers and forewomen. The number of trained women in such positions in New York is extremely small, as compared with some of the manufacturing districts in other parts of the country.

The surveys of the advertising and publicity fields and of opportunities for linguists will follow. There was a special demand for translators and interpreters during the war, which has since ceased to exist. By visiting all of the import and export houses in New York, however, it is expected that a number of positions will be found.

For the women who cannot leave their homes to go into business, or who, because of age or personality, are unfit for positions outside the home, the Y. W. C. A. has collected information about all the exchanges and shops where articles made at home may be sold. A survey of all non-commercial employment agencies, as well as of some which charge fees, will also be made so that the Central Branch Employment Bureau may avoid duplication, and may know to what agencies to refer applicants who desire positions not available through its own service.



"The Mourning Nations." From the Westchester County Demonstration Pageant

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The American Cemetery at Romagne

IN the middle of one of the most desolate areas of devastated France, eight miles from the nearest railway station, twenty-two thousand American soldiers lie buried in one huge cemetery at Romagne. Most of these boys were killed in the Argonne Drive, but some of the bodies have been brought from other cemeteries to a central resting place there.

Eventually, probably, there will be hotels and restaurants in the vicinity, for American mothers and fathers will come by the thousands, like pilgrims to a shrine, to visit these heroes' graves. Now, however, the Y. W. C. A. hostess house is the only place where a visitor may find food or shelter at Romagne.

Nov. 24, 1919.
Dear Mrs. Cushman:

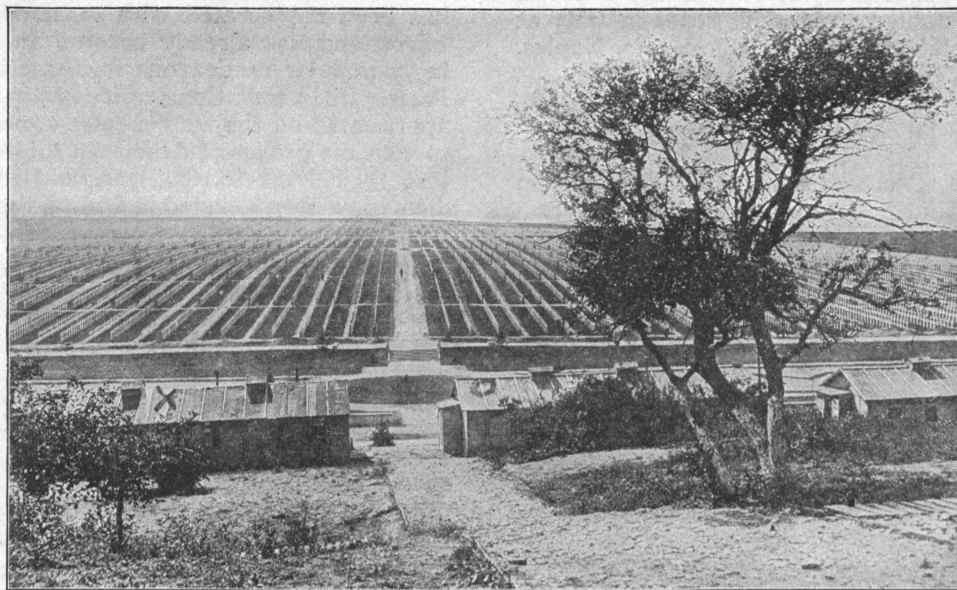
As representing the Salvation Army, I have just paid a visit to the Army of Occupation — Coblenz — and while in Europe I also paid a visit to Romagne, France, where there are twenty-two thousand brave American soldiers buried in a very large, and what will be a very beautiful cemetery. My own and only son lay buried there and his grave was easily found.

What I want especially to say is that the Y. W. C. A. hostess house is right opposite the cemetery, and I was with three other officers of the Salvation Army most hos-

pitably treated by Mrs. Crump of Chicago and Miss Swenson of Milwaukee.

We arrived at Romagne in a blinding snow storm late at night. We had nowhere to lay our heads, so we made for the hostess house and were most generously accommodated for the night; partook of supper, breakfast and dinner, and were in every sense of the word made welcome by the Y. W. C. A. representatives.

I can scarcely conceive of a more practical work than these splendid women above mentioned are doing. The hostess house will surely provide for a very great need. Thousands of Americans will find their way in coming months to Romagne Cemetery and look upon it as a sacred shrine, and it is easy to conclude what a boon the hostess house will be to visitors from our country and what excellent service such a house



The American Cemetery at Romagne

can perform.

You will pardon me for writing this letter, but I was so graciously treated by your women and was so struck with the great possibilities ahead for the hostess house, that I have ventured to express myself in this manner.

With very kind regards, (Signed) WILLIAM PEART,
(Concluded on last page) Colonel.

Italy



Lillian Hall

HUNDREDS of women are leaving Italy for the United States every month. Most of these women come from the peasant class and cannot read or write. "Many of them come to Naples," writes one of the Y. W. C. A. secretaries who is trying to give them an idea of friendly America before they sail. "We see them in the offices of the great steamship lines, huddled together, helpless, terrified, driven about by the not too gentle overseers; sheep without a shepherd."

Most of them are in Naples for from four to ten days only.

That does not give much time for preparation for America, but the Y. W. C. A. has at least managed to impress many of these women with the friendliness of some Americans. It furnishes patterns and cloth and assistance in making clothes to take the place of the pitifully ragged ones in which many of the women and their children would otherwise be forced to start for the new country. It gives the women a very little English, a slight preparation for the difference of manners and customs between Italy and America, and an attitude of confidence and cordiality towards Americans.

This port work has a great deal in common with the work done with war-brides in France, England and other countries during the past year. The hostel work is even more closely related to the work of the Foyers des Alliéés in France. Here students, teachers, bookkeepers and other workers of this type assemble for recreation, exercise and companionship. Living accommodations for a few girls are also provided, but housing is so great a problem in Italian cities that there is little opportunity to extend this work.

The Y. W. C. A. is established in eight cities in Italy at the present time, with clubs or hostels in Palermo, Naples, Rome, Florence, Spezia, Genoa, Milan and Trieste.

The Near East



Carrie Young

IN Constantinople, Harpout, Aleppo and other towns of similar character, the Y. W. C. A. is carrying on the same sort of program which has opened new worlds of fun and ambition more like our own to girls in other countries. Miss Carrie Young, formerly of Youngstown, O., is in charge of the Near Eastern Work. The Constantinople center has classes in English, French, dress-making, stenography and typewriting; it offers rooms for club meetings and parties; it furnishes all sorts of recreation. The smaller centers are conducted in much the same way.

With the release of hundreds of Armenian girls from Turkish harems, a wide field has been opened to the welfare organizations who are relieving distress in Turkey. The American Committee for Relief in the Near East has

provided living accommodations for many of these girls who had no homes to go to because their families had all been killed in the massacres. The Y. W. C. A. has provided the personnel to conduct these homes, with secretaries for educational and recreational work.

An Overseas Issue

Y. W. C. A. work in France during and since the war is bearing fruit in many other countries. Ambassadors and other representatives from all over the world had an opportunity to observe the work of the Y. W. C. A. in hostess houses and foyers in and near Paris and to consider what similar work would mean in their own countries. Their observations have resulted in repeated re-

THE Hotel Petrograd in Paris was transformed in October, in decoration and service, and became the American Women's Club, a Y. W. C. A. club whose purpose is the cultivating of social intercourse among American women resident and traveling in Europe.

The Hotel Petrograd was a hostess house during the war and until its conversion into the very practical and aesthetic club house it has now become. Its biggest feature is the information bureau, which has taken for its watchword, "never the same question unanswered twice." Here one can learn about shops, theatres, churches, the opera; hotels, restaurants and pensions; pleasure resorts and cures; museums and art collections; doctors, dentists and teachers of French; about trains, tours, the old places where history has been made; about trips to the battlefields, cemeteries and devastated regions of Northern France; about books and battles, figures and facts, art, science or war.

Elsewhere in the hotel you can read, write, rest, eat, attend meetings, give parties, secure a room for a brief stay, engage an interpreter or guide for your business, shopping or sight-seeing expeditions, meet your friends and generally add to your comfort and convenience while in Paris. The hotel has been redecorated with most delightful effect, and has already become an exceedingly popular rendezvous for Americans in Paris. Its information service is particularly appreciated by the women who are overseas to visit the graves of American soldiers who lost their lives in the war, and many of them have been assisted in finding the graves they sought.

Cemetery work is being carried on at Romagne, near Verdun, where twenty-two thousand American heroes of the Argonne Forest drive are buried. Two old barracks have been taken over as a hostel for the relatives of these men, and secretaries are always in attendance. Rest rooms have been established at four other cemeteries.

French universities make no provision at all for the housing of their women students. The Y. W. C. A. is providing hostels at Lille, Grenoble and Bordeaux, as well as at Paris, to help solve their living problems. There is an International Student Center at Paris, where a number of girl students of various nationalities find living accommodations.

Foyer work is being carried on in many French towns, where the foyers serve as recreation centers, meeting places for clubs and classes in language study, gymnasium,

quests for the establishment of more Y. W. C. A. centers, especially of the foyer type.

This issue of the Blue Triangle News is given over to a brief survey of the work now going on overseas, and to be carried on during the coming year with the unexpended funds which the War Work Council allotted to foreign work.

France

sewing, dancing and anything else for which there is a demand. This work is also being extended into Belgium and Roumania, with foyers in Brussels, Antwerp and Bukharest.

There are new foyers at Strasbourg and Mulhouse, in Alsace. At Mulhouse, particularly, most of the girls are factory workers, and one of the most important features of the work there is instruction in French. So many girls speak only German, because they have never had an opportunity to learn their native tongue, that the superintendent of schools has offered to furnish the foyer with all the French teachers their classes demand, free of charge.

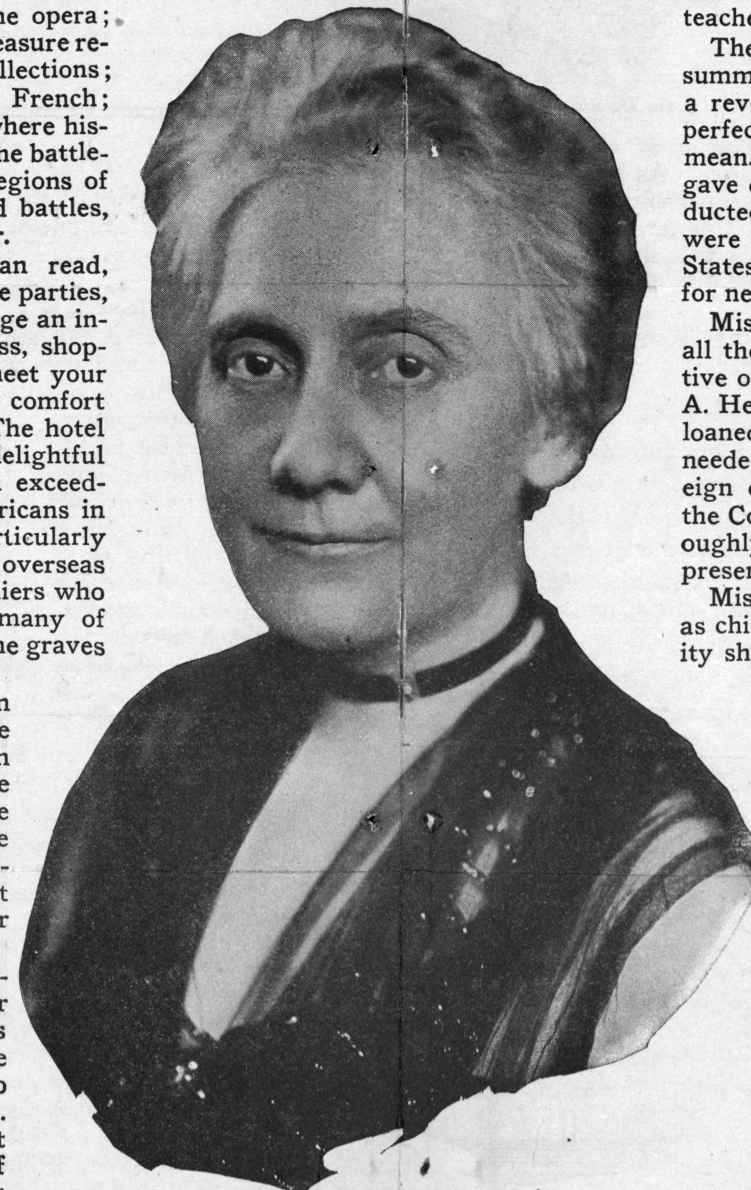
The girls' camps conducted in France last summer, in connection with the foyers, were a revelation to the French girls of what a perfectly healthy out-of-doors vacation can mean. They swam, hiked, played games, gave entertainments, and in every way conducted themselves just as American girls were doing at the same time in the United States. The girls are already making plans for next summer's camps.

Miss Harriet Taylor, who is in charge of all the work in France, is the Chief Executive of the Foreign Department at Y. W. C. A. Headquarters in New York, but has been loaned for overseas work as long as she is needed in France. In her work in the foreign department she had traveled all over the Continent many times, and she was thoroughly familiar with the background of her present work before the war.

Miss Taylor went overseas in July, 1918, as chief executive for France. In this capacity she has had the supervision of a staff at one time numbering about two hundred and twenty-five, conducting hostess houses, foyers, student centers, hostels, bride work and so forth.

She has also spent a great deal of time in successfully establishing friendly contact with French women, in the organizations which had somewhat suffered during the war, to cooperate with them in a program which should meet war conditions and also be ready for post-war activities. To this end she conceived and established the Provisional Council of five French organizations—the Union Chretienne des Jeunes Filles, the Student Movement, the Foyers des Alliéés, the Amies de la Jeune Fille and the National Council of Women, who

are cooperating to promote their united aims and to avoid duplication of effort. Miss Taylor has been conspicuous for her service to the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A.



Harriet Taylor

Russia and Siberia



Marcia Dunham

THE Y. W. C. A. in Vladivostok, Siberia, has recently extensively enlarged its work for women and girls. It is offering classes in business and general English in which two hundred girls are enrolled; classes in plain sewing and in drafting and cutting garments, with an enrollment of seventy-five; gymnasium classes, for which the use of the only gymnasium in Vladivostok has been secured, and classes in Russian handicrafts, in which girls are taught the embroidery and other arts of their native country.

In Vladivostok, too, the Y. W. C. A. is cooperating with the Red Cross in work with

refugee children, who are concentrated, seven thousand strong, in barracks on an island just outside the city. The children have been living in freight cars for months. They have not had enough to eat or wear, and have run wild, living like animals. Miss Gladys Gorman is living with them in the barracks, teaching physical culture and trying to start the girls once more on the road to normal development. A hostess house for American soldiers and women is another important feature of the Vladivostok work.

Miss Marcia Dunham, who is the head of all Russian work, and three other secretaries are on their way to Southern Russia, where they will probably be admitted as soon as they arrive. Three secretaries are in Constantinople preparing for Russian work by studying the language, so that when conditions in Russia permit they will be ready for work there. They are meanwhile doing relief work with Russian refugees. Two other secretaries are doing much the same sort of thing in Stockholm, awaiting admission into Northern Russia.



Refugee Children who are living in Barracks outside of Vladivostok Under the Direction of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Overseas Issue

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Russia and Siberia



Marcia Dunham

THE Y. W. C. A. in Vladivostok, Siberia, has recently extensively enlarged its work for women and girls. It is offering classes in business and general English in which two hundred girls are enrolled; classes in plain sewing and in drafting and cutting garments, with an enrollment of seventy-five; gymnasium classes, for which the use of the only gymnasium in Vladivostok has been secured, and classes in Russian handicrafts, in which girls are taught the embroideries and other arts of their native country.

In Vladivostok, too, the Y. W. C. A. is cooperating with the Red Cross in work with

refugee children, who are concentrated, seven thousand strong, in barracks on an island just outside the city. The children have been living in freight cars for months. They have not had enough to eat or wear, and have run wild, living like animals. Miss Gladys Gorman is living with them in the barracks, teaching physical culture and trying to start the girls once more on the road to normal development. A hostess house for American soldiers and women is another important feature of the Vladivostok work.

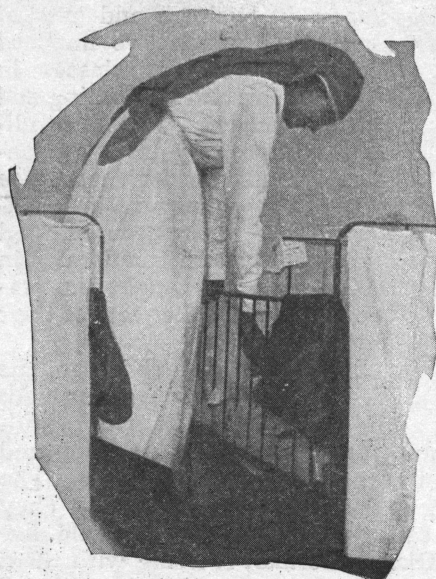
Miss Marcia Dunham, who is the head of all Russian work, and three other secretaries are on their way to Southern Russia, where they will probably be admitted as soon as they arrive. Three secretaries are in Constantinople preparing for Russian work by studying the language, so that when conditions in Russia permit they will be ready for work there. They are meanwhile doing relief work with Russian refugees. Two other secretaries are doing much the same sort of thing in Stockholm, awaiting admission into Northern Russia.



Refugee Children who are living in Barracks outside of Vladivostok Under the Direction of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Poland

"THE only trained Polish-speaking social workers in Poland—the new Poland which is absorbing our attention—are the Polish Grey Samaritans," according to Miss Martha Chickering, who has just returned to this country after seeing the first detachment of these Samaritans established at Warsaw.



A Polish Grey Samaritan at Work in an Orphanage

The nine months' training which these girls received at the special training school conducted for them in New York by the Y.W.C.A. last summer, following three months' preliminary study in their own homes, included hospital and medical technique, case work, care and feeding of children, first aid, recreational work for children and general training in social work. Even that short term of training was

so far beyond anything Poland knew under German, Russian and Austrian domination that every city which heard of their arrival from America sent in an appeal for at least one worker.

At present the first detachment, twenty in all, is concentrated at Warsaw, under the direction of Miss Lois Downs. They have started ten soup kitchens for children, one in each of the ten health districts established by the Polish Government, under which they work. As more Samaritans are sent to relieve them, these first workers will be able to extend their work into other parts of the country. Their program includes public health work under the Polish Ministry of Health, directed by Polish and American leaders, and a training school to prepare Polish women of education for similar work. A second detachment of ten Samaritans is now on its way, under the direction of Miss Amy Tapping, who has been the head of child welfare work in Chautauqua County, and Miss Augusta Mettel, R.N.



Lois Downs

The personnel of the Polish enterprise has called forth the most genuine and heart-felt praise from everyone who has come in contact with them from the first. They are Poles by interest and sympathy as well as by birth. They share the passion of their country for a free Poland, but they are striving to bring to that new Poland the best of all that they have gained in their adopted country of America. As Miss Chickering says, "Through their American experience and training they have jumped five generations of development in Poland, and their greatest ambition is to help Poland to catch up and go forward with her."

Czecho-Slovakia



Ruth Crawford

THE survey of conditions in Prague, the capital of Czecho-Slovakia, which has been carried on this summer and fall under Miss Ruth Crawford's supervision, with headquarters in an old castle at Prague, is nearly completed. This survey is being written up in six volumes, covering social welfare, public health, education, industry, recreation and religion. The training school for social workers, which was conducted in Prague during the summer by the same staff which was making the survey, met with excellent cooperation from all sorts of local institutions and there has resulted a most

friendly attitude toward the Y. W. C. A. Twenty-three of the twenty-four students who attended have secured positions for the winter in which the social service training gained at the school comes into direct play.

In a country where all things American are so revered that, according to Miss Crawford, "the very stickers on Swift packing cases and Crosby's flour are beloved," the American Y. W. C. A. is welcomed with open arms. Czecho-Slovakia is now asking for a demonstration Y. W. C. A. center, which shall carry on Y. W. C. A. activities until it can become self-supporting, and for a student foyer.

The American Cemetery at Romagne

(Continued from page 1)

The hostess house is located in an old barrack at the very edge of the cemetery, and Mrs. Crump and Miss Swenson are always ready to furnish all possible comfort, physical and moral, to all who visit the cemetery. Not the least of their service is rendered to the officers of the Graves Registration Service, who are stationed at Romagne. All day long these officers have the cemetery for their outlook. Practically the only moments when they can get away from it are those spent in the hostess house, which serves as an oasis in the middle of their depressing surroundings.



Group of students of the Prague Summer School

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Blue Triangle News

No. 84

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Dec. 31, 1919

FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

Notes from the Campaign

REPORTS to the national educational campaign committee for the 1920 World Service Program show that many local campaigns have "gone over the top."

The entire budget of \$3,000,000 is expected to be raised by February twenty-ninth, when the campaign will officially close, the last week in February being known as "Y. W. C. A. Week" throughout the United States. It is the aim of the committee to acquaint everyone in the United States with the Association's work for women and girls by that time.

Of the entire amount, \$4,500,000, needed to continue and to expand work of the Young Women's Christian Association for girls in the United States, South America, China, Japan, India, Europe, the Near East, Siberia, Mexico and Egypt, \$1,500,000 has already been raised.

DALLAS, TEXAS. The campaign slogan, "\$800,000 in six days for the girlhood of Dallas," has been realized. When the total \$805,000 was reported at the closing banquet pledges were

still coming in. Dallas has the honor of being the first city in the United States to complete successfully a money raising campaign of such magnitude since the signing of the armistice.

GREENSBORO, N. C., was well over its goal of \$125,000 on November 28th. A movie of the Greensboro Building Campaign was taken. It will be used to aid in similar campaigns.

BUTTE, MONTANA, had its campaign from the 18th to the 24th of November. Its goal was \$6,000, but at the close of the campaign \$7,500 had been realized.

COSHOCTON, OHIO, made a first day finish with \$6,000 "over the top."

AKRON, OHIO, has made no report of its campaign for \$1,000,000, \$450,000 of which is for the Y. W. C. A.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., raised \$15,000 in a budget campaign for \$13,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., has gone \$400 over its goal of \$20,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., budget

campaign for \$12,000 has been successful.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., raised \$7,500 in a successful budget campaign.

SPOKANE, WASH., had a budget campaign for \$22,000 and secured \$23,500.

YAKIMA, WASH., had a budget campaign for \$10,000 and was successful.

VANCOUVER, WASH., had a successful budget campaign for \$3,600.

ASTORIA, WASH., had a successful budget campaign for \$7,500.

BAKER, ORE., is well towards its goal of \$3,000.

PUYALLUP, WASH., is confident of reaching its goal of \$3,600.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. A building campaign for \$800,000 is the largest building campaign accepted to date by the campaign service bureau of the finance department.

Eleven town and country special

(Continued on page 4)

The Publicity Committee of the Continuation Committee of the War Work Council regrets to announce that, due to the expenditure of war work funds, the BLUE TRIANGLE NEWS must be discontinued with the present issue. A limited number of copies will be published during January and February in the interest of the World Service Program Campaign. If you wish to receive it until that time, send your name and full address to the Editor of the BLUE TRIANGLE NEWS, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The editor wishes to acknowledge the inspiration and helpfulness that has come through the encouragement and cooperation of the many friends of the Bulletin throughout the war work period.

The National Convention in Cleveland

THE National Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America will meet in convention at Cleveland, Ohio, April 13 to 20, 1920. This will be the first national convention in five years. A convention was scheduled for the spring of 1918 but was postponed to meet with the Government request that unnecessary travel and expense be avoided during the war.

These five years have been among the most important the Association has ever known. With no national convention, the National Board as interim authority has carried heavy responsibilities. From time to time local and field conferences have been called, that the National Board might profit by the opinions expressed there, but these conferences were, of course, not authorized to pass legislation on policies of the Association.

The Y. W. C. A. has received much commendation for its achievements during the war. Now it has to cope with post-war conditions, which offer many new problems. What is to be the Association's attitude toward the present industrial situation? Are the industrial centers which were established as a part of the war program to be entirely discontinued? How can the new interest and friendliness which the war has brought into our relationship with people of other lands be furthered by the Association program? These and many other questions require consideration in the individual associations before the convention assemblies.

At the convention each association is entitled to one voting delegate to each one hundred voting members. An association of less than one hundred members has one vote. Delegates will vote as individual members of the convention and not by instruction from their associations.

Aside from these delegates from local associations, the convention will include as delegates ex-officio members of the National Board, the general secretary of the National Board, one secretary from each headquarters department and one from each field committee.

Report of Continuation Committee

THE Continuation Committee of the War Work Council met on December 2 to consider the work to be done in 1920 and the budget with which to accomplish it.

Certain pieces of work have closed—such as centers carried on in war

industrial plants now closed and such as the hostess houses. On the first of November hostess houses in army camps were transferred at the request of the Army to the Army Department, to be carried on and financed after that date by them. On the first of January, the Navy Department assumes similar responsibility for hostess houses in naval and marine stations.

There remain many pieces of work still necessitated by post-war conditions which cannot yet be financed, in whole or in part, locally. The financing of these is the responsibility of the Continuation Committee. International Institutes, Industrial Centers, specialized work among white and colored girls are as greatly needed now as during the active days of the war. The Continuation Committee hopes that the funds available will make possible the financing of such centers until they are no longer necessary, or until they can be financed locally. That portion of the work overseas which is still urgently needed also appears among the obligations of the Continuation Committee for 1920. The second unit of Polish Grey Samaritans has sailed to take up in Poland social and reconstruction work among their own people.

The many centers of work begun and developed during the war and the place which they have made for themselves in their communities are proving so definite a factor today that the budget must be stretched to cover the most essential obligations and needs as they now present themselves.

To Study Conditions in the Orient

MISS ERNESTINE L. FRIEDMANN is one of a deputation of distinguished women who are making a survey of China and Japan for the Women's Federation of Mission Boards, to determine the effectiveness of the work now being done by missions in the Orient and to discover in what other ways western organizations can help women and girls in China and Japan solve their post-war problems.

The survey is to cover such subjects as the educational opportunities for girls in these countries; the demand for educated women; the desirability of western education for Oriental girls; the need for welfare work in industrial communities; the facilities for filling these needs; the demand for women doctors; the opportunities for obtaining medical education; the function of mission stations and similar problems.

Miss Friedmann is at the head of the Social Service Commission of this deputation of women. This commission

will study particularly the industrial situation in China and Japan, where women have only recently begun to enter the industrial world and are flocking to the factories in such numbers that adjustment to their new environment is extremely difficult. These countries are very much interested in the experience of western countries in providing for the welfare of their women workers. Miss Friedmann is a recognized authority on this subject. She was a director of Y. W. C. A. field industrial work during the war, having supervision over all of the association's activities for girls in munition plants and other war work.

Miss Friedmann was executive secretary of the International Congress of Working Women, recently held in Washington by the National Women's Trade Union League.

Other members of the deputation are President Ellen F. Pendleton, of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Miss Charlotte Conant, of the Walnut Hill School for Girls, Natick, Mass., and Dr. Li Bi Cu who is returning to China after attendance on the International Conference of Women Physicians. These women are scheduled to meet in Shanghai in January to discuss their findings up to that date.

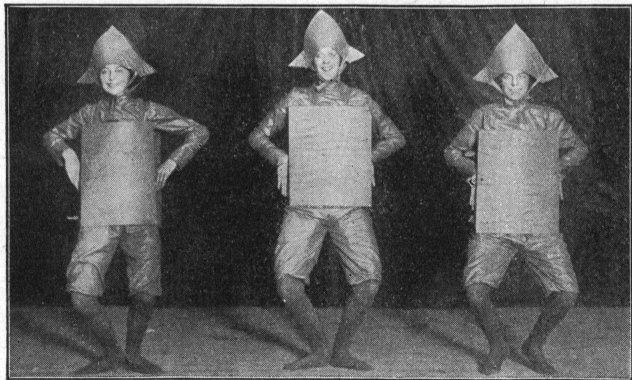
THE Y. W. C. A. poster drawn by Neysa McMein, with its slogan, "In Service for the Girls of the World," will have been distributed to the amount of one quarter of a million before the end of the campaign. Miss McMein's work is familiar to readers of "The American Magazine," "McClure's Magazine" and "The Saturday Evening Post," on which her cover designs frequently appear. Anything from her brush meets with sympathetic attention from readers all over the country.

Home Again

OF the several Blue Triangle war workers who returned to New York the week of December 14, Miss Margaret McCutchen, organizer of nurses' clubs in France and Germany, has the longest record of service, having sailed from this country in November, 1917. Among the workers who have done "convoy" service in behalf of the brides of American soldiers are Miss Mary M. Read, Miss Violet Marlowe and Miss Berkeley Sloan. Miss Charlotte McClary, who sailed in October, 1918, was in charge of the Signal Corps House at Chaumont and has recently been at the Blue Triangle foyer in Bordeaux.

An Inter-Community Enterprise

THE town and country committee broke their own record for community work last month with an "Inter-Community Vaudeville Troupe"



The Spearmint Kids in the Long Island Inter-Community Entertainment

composed of association girls from four towns on Long Island, who gave their "Blue Triangle Vaudeville" at

inter-community friendliness. The girls went from town to town in trucks for each performance, making a party of each rehearsal and performance.

The Roosevelt Blue Triangle Club gave a group of statuary tableaux of the four seasons, each one followed by an animated scene of an appropriate

four-bag pipe and the stove-pipe slide-trombone.

The Freeport group gave "The Wayside Piper," an association play which had particular significance for the Long Island girls who were at that time trying to decide whether or not to make Association work permanent in



The Wayside Piper in the Long Island Inter-Community Entertainment

sport. The scene following the tableau illustrating "Summer" was a lively tennis game.

their communities, as they afterward voted to do.

The Rockville Center Blue Triangle



The Kitchen Band in the Long Island Inter-Community Entertainment

each of the four towns represented in the troupe, with huge success both as a performance and as a promoter of

The Mineola Club is responsible for the "Mineola Kitchen Band," in which you will recognize the skillet violin, the



Summer: A Tableau in the Long Island Inter-Community Entertainment

Club furnished the "Spearmint Gym-cracks" as a part of their "Animated Advertisements" stunt.

More Help for Poland and the Near East

TWO groups of Blue Triangle girls sailed from New York December 20 to assist in Y. W. C. A. work overseas. Miss Hettie Andersen, who was associate executive with Miss Harriet Taylor in France, is to be the executive in Belgium. Miss Ruth Woodsmall, who was markedly successful at the hostess house, Coblenz, Germany, will return to France. Miss Augusta Mettel and Miss Amy Tapping will join the Polish Grey Samaritans, the first unit of whom sailed for Poland in July of 1919. Miss Mettel is a Polish-American and a trained nurse. Miss Tapping has been connected with the National Board since 1913.

The Near East, where war's aftermath of hunger, starvation and death

still rages, will be the destination of the second group. Miss Esther Swartz, formerly assistant statistician at the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, and statistician in the office of the chief quartermaster at Tours, France, from July, 1918, to July, 1919, will be business secretary for the Y. W. C. A. work in Russia. The other three workers to sail—Miss Margaret Owens, Miss Gertrude Schaefer and Miss Clara Louise Bissell—will go to the Constantinople headquarters, where they will be assigned to centers in Turkey or Armenia. Miss Owens, who will probably undertake general club work, was formerly with the Y. M. C. A. in Germany. Miss Schaefer and Miss Bissell, who will be in charge of recreation, have

both had wide experience in physical training work in schools in the United States.

Workers now in the Near East write back: "Probably this country (Armenia) has suffered more than any other during the war. In order anywhere near to meet the urgent needs of these people we should have at least thirty Y. W. C. A. workers by 1920."

The city association work begun in Constantinople and Smyrna is carried on largely among women in industry. In the brides' homes, or emergency homes, of which there are fifteen, the problem is to give adequate care to girls released from war-harems and to prepare them through vocational training for self-support.

Notes from the Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

finance workers recruited for training at Chicago, November 6-12, have gone out to their respective fields. They will be under the direct supervision of Miss Kate Logan, who has been appointed special town and country finance worker in the campaign service bureau.

Goals Already Achieved

THIRTEEN associations have chosen service by direct proxy in the foreign field of China, Japan, India, and South America. Each will provide for the support of an American secretary, who thus becomes their own friendly ambassador to one of these countries. The associations recently adopting such a secretary are: Bridgeport, Germantown, Business Women's Christian League in Philadelphia, Lynchburg (Virginia), Winston-Salem, Fort Dodge, Davenport, Duluth, Omaha, Beaumont (Texas), Fort Worth, San Francisco and Pasadena.

Five other secretaries will be supported by groups of associations. Winthrop College, South Carolina, will send a worker to China. Industrial College, Mississippi, has raised its quota, not only for its own work, but for the nation-wide campaign and for India. The University of Minnesota is sending Alice Anderson, one of her own daughters, to China. The University of Michigan sends Dr. Clara Sargent to China for special health education work among Chinese women. The University of Wisconsin has contributed \$1,000 toward new equipment for the National Physical Training School in Shanghai.

Health Education Conference

A SERIES of Health Educational Conferences was held at National Headquarters during September, October, November and December for Y. W. C. A. physical directors and for doctors interested in cooperating with the Association. These women came from all parts of the country, to study and discuss the Y. W. C. A. movement for health education. The program included addresses by the New York physicians and physical directors who have been conducting demonstration health centers, observation at the centers, physical examinations of the delegates and extended discussion.

The emphasis in these conferences, as in the International Conference of Women Physicians, was all on "keeping women well." The object of the health center is to introduce and encourage right eating, right dressing, sufficient exercise and a wholesome at-

titude toward life among women of the world.

The center's work is largely educational. The physical examination, which is given free to any woman desiring it, includes a doctor's examination and one by the physical director. Both examinations investigate not only present conditions of the patient, but her environment and habits as well. Both the doctor and the physical director find opportunity to explain to her not only what is wrong with her, but what has produced the unfortunate condition and how she can correct it. Correct shoes and clothing, erect posture and regular habits are recommended, and when the doctor and physical director can point out to the patient in herself the results of the wrong habits they hardly fail to get an interested hearing.

Delegates to the conference expressed the liveliest interest in the health center idea, and were anxious to cooperate in their own cities.

"Light"

THREE graceful Oriental women figures hold the foreground of the new Oriental poster which is just off



The above sketch, drawn from a recent photograph and epitomizing Poland with its suffering, its age and its youth, its despair and its hopefulness, is by Marion Emmons of the Exhibit Section of the Publicity Staff.

the press to be shipped all over this and a number of other countries. They are wistful, appealing and very much alive. The Chinese girl is stepping forward, the Japanese maiden kneels with her hands appealing and the Hindu stands with arms upraised, all three looking upward to a shining cross, which lights all the sky, and sets their youthful figures out in clear relief against the huge, immobile bulk of the massive, contemplative Buddha who looms darkly behind them. They have turned from the Buddha, from the darkness of ignorance for which he stands, and are looking to the cross for guidance. All around them beat the waves of despair cleverly executed after the manner of the Oriental. "Light — for the Girlhood of the World," is the slogan.

Harold Speakman, the artist who has created this new poster for the Y. W. C. A., is a poet as well as a painter. He is a painter of landscapes, and has also produced a number of widely noticed posters, among them one which is being used in connection with the pageant, "The Wayfarer," which is being produced in New York by the Interchurch World Movement.

Blue Triangle News

No. 85

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Jan. 16, 1920

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

The Y. W. C. A. in 1920—World Service Program

IN 1920 the Y. W. C. A. of the United States begins its fifty-fifth year of service for women. Half a century ago the Association was represented by a handful of "prayer circles" and two boarding homes, one in New York, the other in Boston. Today, it stands for more than eleven hundred centers of work in the United States and foreign countries and a multitude of activities and opportunities which touch practically every phase of a girl's existence—physical, educational, recreational and religious. It reaches out to the girl away from home, the girl in the city, the girl in the country, the girl in industry, the business and professional woman, the colored girl, the foreign-born woman, the high school and grade school girl, the girl in the war-devastated countries of Europe, the girl of the Orient and the girl of South America.

With the progress of the decades women have emerged more and more from the home. The war thrust thousands of them into industry. Hundreds more are rapidly taking their places alongside men in business and the professions.

There is the girl, constantly increasing in number, who leaves the small-town home to earn her livelihood in the city. She must find a safe and comfortable lodging place—but she is a stranger among strangers. Y. W. C. A. room

registries, furnishing a list of approved rooming houses and Association residences, homelike community living places, exist primarily for this girl. She must have wholesome, nourishing food at reasonable cost. For the girl who "eats around," Y. W. C. A. cafeterias offer tempting meals at a within-her-budget price.

The girl who wants to get ahead must have opportunities to supplement her education by vocational training, language study or business courses. She can find such opportunities in Y. W. C. A. classes. The girl out of work must be helped to find the job she needs and the job she fits. The Y. W. C. A. employment secretary can be the guide to that job.

The colored woman must have an equal chance with her white sister. The Y. W. C. A. is trying to give it to her. The foreign-born woman must find a second homeland in the country of her adoption, that she may become "one of us" in spirit as well as in fact. Through its International Institutes, with their foreign language

workers, translation service, employment bureaus and classes in English, citizenship and American standards, the Y. W. C. A. seeks to bridge the chasm between the foreign woman's old-country past and her new-country future.

Every girl must have wholesome recreation and health-

(Continued on page 4)

The Blue Triangle Campaign Gathers Momentum

The Y. W. C. A. is out for a \$3,000,000 fund to help speed up its 1920 usefulness.

Y. W. C. A. programs are needed in every city, town, county, college and foreign land in which they now exist. What is more, they are demanded—and needed—in thousands of OTHER cities, towns, counties and foreign lands where we can take them only if more funds and more workers are available.

Every Y. W. C. A. member, every woman, every man and every child has an opportunity, right now, to help bring true the Y. W. C. A. hope for 1920—the hope of a program which shall be literally one of world service.

The campaign is on. It closes March 20.

Cities, large and small, are cheerfully accepting their full share. Many of them drive so hard and so well that they shove ahead of their goals by hundreds and thousands of dollars.

Dallas, Texas, the first city to complete its campaign, went \$5,000 over its \$800,000 goal. A group of girls in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for whom the Y. W. C. A. organized an industrial center during the war, has taken responsibility for \$5,000.

Rabbi Meyer, the most prominent Jewish rabbi in San Francisco, stands behind this message: "Any organization which has done what the Y. W. C. A. did in the war alone MUST BE supported. This campaign cannot, must not fail. It would be a shame to San Francisco."

The campaign is going over because every one of us, wherever we are, is going to help put it over.

ELLA SCHOOLEY,

Executive Secretary of the Finance
Department, National Board, Young
Women's Christian Association.

National Training School



As many as twenty nationalities including English, Scotch, Armenian, Swiss, Chinese, Mexican, Japanese, French, Norwegian, Finnish, Russian, American-Indian, Dutch, Canadian, African, Australian, South American and natives of India and New Zealand, have attended the National Training School. The charming girl above is from Oklahoma, an American Indian.

OUT of the National Training School in New York City come the graduates who are to be the standard bearers of the Blue Triangle Banner wherever it is carried—into town, city, country or foreign land. A period of study and probationary experience prepares these potential leaders for the year of intensive training in New York. After that, they are appointed to those secretaryships for which they are best fitted.

Since 1908, five hundred and sixty-four students, including twenty different nationalities, have entered the Training School. The enrollment for 1920 is sixty-one, including sixteen students who represent ten foreign countries. The Training School may well be called the foundation stone of the Y. W. C. A.

Volunteer Workers Bureau

WAR factor which will remain as a peace-time asset is the volunteer workers bureau, organized in February, 1918, to interest women and girls who can give both time and money to Association service. Seventy-five students from ten different states have been represented in its general courses. Nearly four hundred women enrolled in the special "Come and See" course, through which volunteer workers were prepared to serve as guides to the scores of visitors who "came to see" Y.W.C.A. activities during November. Four hundred and fifty took the bird's-eye motor trip to Y. W. C. A. centers and eleven hundred attended Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick's lectures on "Christian Fundamentals."

The bureau plans four courses for 1920. Of the two to be given in January, one will be a general information course and the other a preparatory, pre-convention course intended primarily for board and committee members. Women who wish to do community work in country places will have an opportunity for training in the bureau's special course.



When the Y. W. C. A. Conference grounds combine spaciousness with natural beauty—as they nearly always do—it is little wonder that thousands of girls enroll for the ten-day periods of "work, play and worship".

Conferences

TO the thousands of girls—college, industrial, colored, town, country and city—who attend Y. W. C. A. conferences each year, these ten-day get-together periods epitomize the work of the entire Association. A week or more of well-balanced "work, play and worship" in some retreat of natural beauty is what a Y. W. C. A. conference stands for.

Nearly ten thousand girls were reached in the thirty-four conferences of last year. Practically every girl who attends becomes a personal advertiser of conferences, so that each year the demand for this form of Y.W.C.A. service increases.

In 1920 there will be thirty-eight conferences, including a second town and country one (at Mt. Holyoke, Mass.) and a second colored one. Summer is the most popular conference season, but sectional, group or technical conferences are scattered throughout the year.

Foreign-Born

WORK among foreign-born women in 1920 will emphasize particularly certain after-war needs, such as reuniting families lost to each other in the confusion of war time and the care of immigrants at the ports. The immigration work will take the form of an inter-city, continuation service, for Y. W. C. A. secretaries will not only meet the foreign woman at her port of debarkation; they will also send her name and address to the Y. W. C. A. International Institute in the city of her destination, that workers there may continue the welcome to her in the new land.

The foreign-born department hopes to follow up its work of training foreign girls for reconstruction service in the lands of their ancestors. Already thirty of the seventy-five graduates of the Polish Grey Samaritan School have returned to Poland. Of the graduates of the second training school of last summer, made up of about fourteen nationalities, one Czecho-Slovak girl is with the Czecho-Slovak Con-

sulate, two girls are soon to sail for Greece, some have returned to their homes and others are filling social service positions in New York City. These girls, trained and ready, await the call for foreign service.

Through constant and close cooperation with other Y. W. C. A. departments, it is hoped to strengthen still further the fundamental purpose of foreign-born work—that of bringing about mutual understanding between foreign-born and native-born.

This close inter-relation of work is particularly necessary in towns and rural sections where

community life is informal and naturally democratic. Social gatherings at which foreign groups may illustrate their native backgrounds, through folk songs, dances or costume pageants, help to bring about sympathetic understanding between nationalities.

The foreign-born department hopes to bring home to native Americans the fact that our national problems are inseparable from our responsibilities and indebtedness to the foreign neighbors in our midst.

Industrial Work

NINETEEN TWENTY finds women established in industry as never before. The industrial department of the Y. W. C. A., brought to the fore by war-time demands, is destined to broader and broader usefulness.

Of those industrial centers established during the war, eight will be continued in cities, three in government plants, and several more in mill villages, mining towns and fruit-picking and fish-canning centers. Rest spots are essential to industrial girls in peace as well as in war time. The thirty-four vacation camps organized during the war will go on.

The industrial department will continue to publish technical literature, including the Industrial Notebook, which supplies accurate and up-to-date information on industrial conditions. This notebook now has a circulation of five thousand, and is used as a textbook in colleges and schools and as a reference source by government departments, chambers of commerce, women's clubs and other organizations.

Cooperation with employers, by furnishing surveys, conducting research and helping to install scientific methods in various branches of industry, including domestic service, will be an important feature of the 1920 program.

Colored Work

IN the twenty years since its difficult and sporadic beginnings, Y. W. C. A. work for colored women has grown to dignified proportions. The war thrust the colored woman forward in industry and in leadership. The Y. W. C. A. has sought to keep pace with her emergence, offering to her the same opportunities as those accorded her sisters of the white race.

In 1919 the colored Y. W. C. A. membership was twenty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight, the colored Girl Reserves (younger girls) numbered three thousand five hundred and fifty-one, the employed girls (not members) three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the number of girls reached went as high as sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-six. Rooms registries—a particularly important factor in the welfare of the colored girl—were maintained in eight large cities.

Of the forty-nine centers established during the war, seven of which were industrial, nearly all will be taken over by local Associations and continued in 1920.



Happy-go-lucky and content with a minimum amount of miscellaneous clothing, these colored children of the rural districts of Alabama are nevertheless potential citizens under the Stars and Stripes. The Y. W. C. A. seeks to give to the colored girl equal opportunities with her white sister.

Foreign Reconstruction

THE war is over, but its aftermath of hunger, poverty, disease and death still ravages the devastated countries of Europe. Y. W. C. A. "war work" cannot humanely be stopped until Europe's wounds begin to heal.



Rescuing Armenian girls from Turkish war harems and sheltering them in emergency homes are a large part of the work of the Y. W. C. A. (in conjunction with the Near East Relief) in Turkey and Armenia. The girl seen at the right was carried off by a Turk, treated as a slave and tattooed for identification. The patches on her face cover freshly made tattoos. On the left we see the same girl after she had been in the emergency home a few weeks.

The overseas committee will continue to meet appeals from France, Italy, the Near East, Russia, Siberia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Roumania and Serbia.

The Orient and South America

NINETEEN TWENTY brings special calls from China, Japan, India and South America, where Association work was held back during the war because of the urgent need for added activities in European countries. Japan, India and South America are asking for almost as many secretaries again as they now have—Japan for eleven and South America for twenty, in addition to their present staffs of fourteen, and India for twelve, to augment the sixteen now at work there. China has fifty-three secretaries and is asking for twenty more.

A headquarters building in each country, the support of training schools, homes for secretaries, a national physical training school in China and a student foyer in Santiago, are among the urgent administration needs. In addition, it is hoped that scholarships may be provided for two secretaries from each of the four countries to come to the United States for study.

The 1920 policy of the foreign department will be to consolidate and strengthen existing work, especially in city centers, rather than inaugurate new enterprises. Only in this way can solid foundations be laid. Nevertheless, it cannot be forgotten that appeals are constantly coming from "unoccupied" cities for Y. W. C. A. activities.

Social Education

TO bring women to a deeper realization of health as a social obligation, as well as a personal asset, is the aim of the bureau of social education. In the few months since the bureau was organized 1,551 physical examinations have been made at the headquarters health center. In the six months since July 1, 61 health exercise classes for special work have been conducted, with a regular attendance of 800 and an additional attendance of 981 at special health recreation events.

Health conferences attended by examining physicians and physical educators have served as a link between headquarters and local associations. The bureau plans to give a large proportion of time in 1920 to assisting these associations, through correspondence and visitation, in establishing health centers of their own. A doctor and physical director will go out together from headquarters to visit any association which is ready for their services.

Lack of funds caused the discontinuance of the conferences for assisting secretaries in the sympathetic analyses of mental states which hamper or inhibit large numbers of present-day young women, but it is hoped that this work may be resumed before the end of 1920. Sex education, an all important phase of social health, will be continued through lectures in normal schools, colleges, universities and communities at large.

The Y.W.C.A. in 1920—World Service Program

(Continued from page 1)

saving aids for her leisure hours. Y. W. C. A. social clubs, athletic clubs, gymnasiums, all-summer camps and vacation homes round out the girl's play-time hours. Every girl should have opportunity for supplementary religious instruction. Bible and mission study classes are to be found wherever the Y. W. C. A. has unfurled its banner.

Throughout its half century of service the Y. W. C. A. has sought to keep pace with the growing demands and needs of the world's womanhood. It has been limited in its efforts only by the limits of its resources—workers and funds.

But now, in 1920, the organization faces a task magnified many times by the world's after-war awakenings, readjustments and strivings. It is no longer enough to think in terms of some 400,000 girls in the United States. It is no longer possible to limit foreign work to occasional strategic centers.

The slogan for 1920 must be "Y. W. C. A. service for every girl in every country" where the time is ripe. We must think, literally, in terms of world service.

Paris Headquarters Moves

Y W. C. A. headquarters in Paris is making what is probably its final move. With the depletion of the staff due to the closing out of the war work, the rooms in Place Edouard VII have been given up. The office is to be located at the new American Women's Club, the old Hotel Petrograd, in the rue Caumartin.

Current Events at Headquarters

South America Week

JANUARY will be the month when headquarters workers—secretaries and office staff—will be given an opportunity to "adopt" a Blue Triangle secretary for South America.

The approximate amount needed for the support of a South American secretary for one year is \$1,700. Pledges will be taken between January 19-31. Already six subscriptions have been received from persons who were obliged to be absent from headquarters during the pledge month. When the needed amount is raised, the headquarters family can proudly speak of "our secretary in South America."

Student Volunteer Convention

AN exhibit showing the work of the Y. W. C. A. in the Orient (China, Japan and India) and South America was recently prepared at headquarters by the exhibit department, under the direction of Miss Mary Tison Page, for the eighth International Student Volunteer Convention held at Des Moines, Iowa, December 31 to January 4. The exhibit included photograph posters showing the scope of Y. W. C. A. work, a color poster by Mr. Harold Speakman, called "Light," which depicts the women of the Orient turning from the shadow of Buddha to the light of the Cross, and explanatory charts.

"Foot Follies"

THE National Shoe Retailers' Association, which is to hold a convention in Boston from January 12 to January 15, has sent a request to the bureau of social education of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. for the three-reel motion picture, "Foot Follies," prepared under the direction of that department.

The film depicts, in "story form," the foot injuries and deformities due to improper footwear and explains proper methods of correction. It is believed that through this graphic form of presentation the public will be educated more rapidly to demand shoes which "fit the feet rather than deform them."

During the same week—January 12-15—the film will be shown at the Boston and Cambridge Y. W. C. A. in conjunction with an exhibit of

correct shoes. "Foot Follies" was completed only a short time ago, but it is now ready to be sent to any Y. W. C. A. or other organization desiring to help in the campaign for better shoes.

Publicity Director Returns from Paris

MISS KEITH CLARK, who has been publicity director at the Paris Y. W. C. A. headquarters since April, 1918, returned to America, December 30.

Convention Plans Take Further Shape

MEMBERSHIP basis and the question of support are two of the most important questions to be considered at the National Convention of the Y. W. C. A., to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the week of April 13-20. Other questions of importance will be the membership basis for student associations, the granting of charter membership privileges to the Chicago Y. W. C. A. and a recommendation providing an increase in membership of the National Board, of which Mrs. Robert E. Speer is chairman.

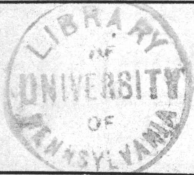
Mrs. W. P. Harford of Omaha, Neb., who was elected president at the latest Y. W. C. A. national convention, held in Los Angeles in 1915, will preside.

Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, pastor of Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago, will give a series of morning addresses during the convention week. Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, North, will also be a speaker.

As many as 2,000 women, representing all departments of Y. W. C. A. work, are expected to attend the convention.

Blue Triangle News

No. 86



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of the National Board of the

Young Womens Christian Association,
600 Lexington Avenue, New York City Jan. 23, 1920

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

America's Young Girlhood and the Y. W. C. A.

THE adolescent girl—that woman in embryo—is coming into her own as a national asset and a national responsibility. Communities are realizing more and more that what they are today depends largely on what their girls—and boys—were yesterday; that the girl is mother to the woman quite as much as ever the boy was father to the man.

During the war the younger girl was more than a unit in her home or school. She became a national entity alongside her older sister in the second and third lines of defense, those vast women armies whose weapons were food conservation, bandage rolling, sock knitting and money drives.

Out of this mobilization for service sprang a girl consciousness which did not end with the war. The Y. W. C. A. early sensed the demand, both from the girls themselves and from their communities, that war-time organizations should be conserved for peace-time progress.

The girl-outreachings of a decade or more, intensified by the war, have culminated in the Girl Reserves, a centralized, country-wide organization which epitomizes the girl movement of today.

The Girl Reserves, as such, came into existence in the fall of 1918. Since that time the organization has quadrupled its membership, until it now numbers eighty thousand girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen.

Local Associations all over the country are recognizing the right of the younger girl to a definite place in the Y. W. C. A. program. More than that, they are realizing their need of that same girl as a reserve for their Associations of the future. Already two hundred and forty-eight cities and forty towns have made girls' work an integral part of their Association activities.

The right thing for every younger girl, anywhere, all the time, is the aim of the Girl Reserve movement. The right thing, interpreted, becomes a club, a study class, a week-end conference, a summer camp. "Every younger girl" means the colored girl as well as the white, the foreign-born as well as the native-born, the business girl as well as the girl in school. "Anywhere" means everywhere that Y. W. C. A. resources, funds and leaders can reach.

World Service Campaign Takes Strides Ahead

INDIVIDUALS and organizations throughout the country are measuring up to the Y. W. C. A. challenge: "Help us put across our \$3,000,000 campaign for 1920."

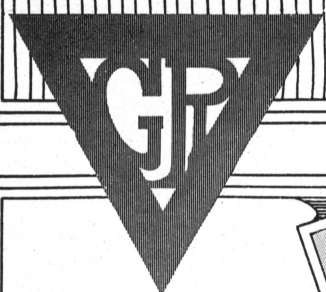
In one city a group of ten colored women offered themselves as a campaign team. "We realize that there cannot be a Y. W. C. A. branch for colored women here for some time," they said, "but we want to help all the same. We know that as soon as you can you will start work for our girls, too."

Three one-hundred dollar bills, given "in memory of J. M. H.," were left recently at the New York headquarters by an anonymous woman giver. "I want to help the Y. W. C. A. because of what I saw of its work in France," were her parting words.

A single family in St. Louis has contributed \$6,000 in addition to a house and lot which will probably be used as Association headquarters.

Spokane, Washington, set its limit at \$22,000 and has realized \$25,000.

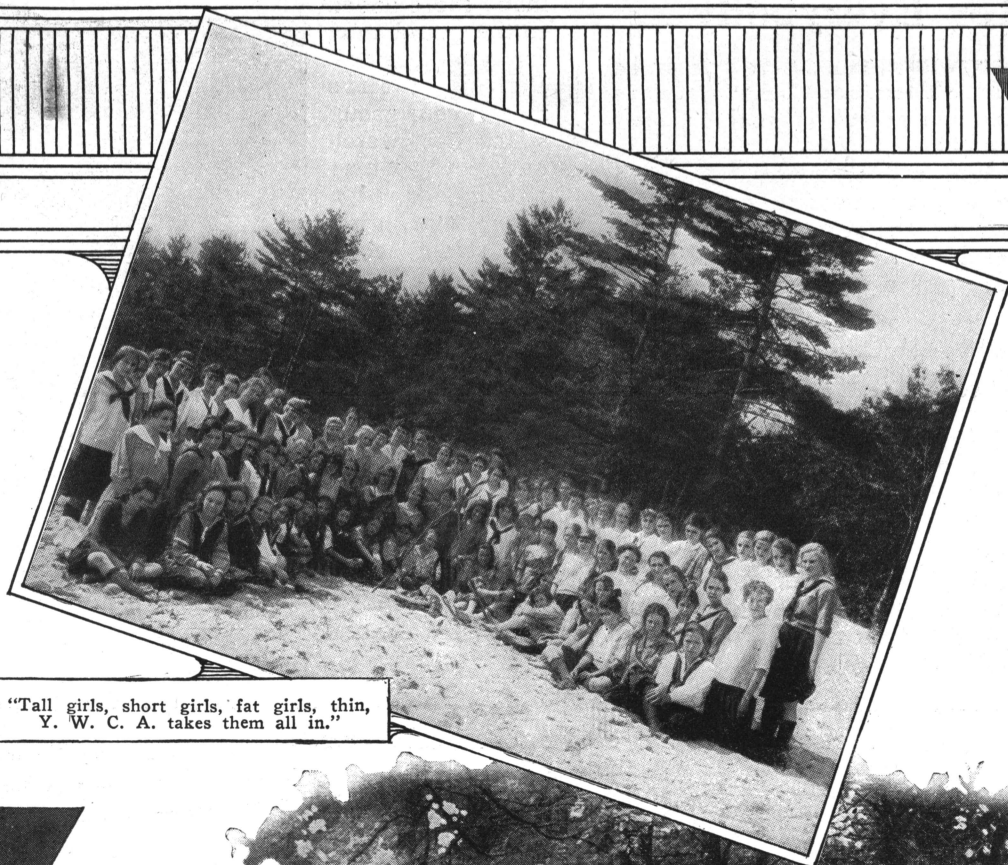
Fort Worth, a city of only 165,000, has cheerfully undertaken an \$800,000 boarding home and activities campaign.



It's fun to learn astronomy the Girl Reserve way.



Girls in Hawaii, China and France write "G. R." after their names, too.



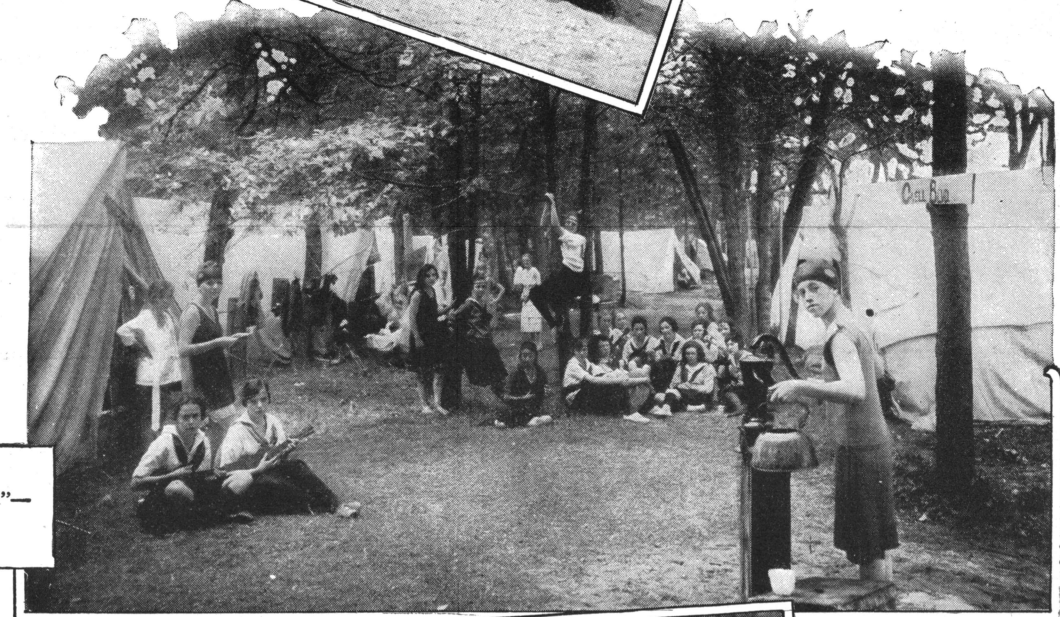
"Tall girls, short girls, fat girls, thin, Y. W. C. A. takes them all in."



This scow does duty as the "Old Woman's Shoe" in camping time.



The camp "Boulevard"—'most any time.



Clubroom sings—one of the most popular amusements.



"Guards" at the entrance to Camp Cavell.



Paying by check discourages throwing away the pennies.



Star Parts for Everybody

IF you are a Girl Reserve anywhere, any time, you can be a "star member"—literally. There are all sorts of ways in which you can win so-called honors and have stars pasted on a bulletin board after your name.

Perhaps you learn the cause and prevention of fallen arches; perhaps you make 9:30 your bed time every night, except once a week, for over a month; or perhaps you go to the dentist faithfully twice each year. Any of those things—and many others—will earn you a physical fitness star.

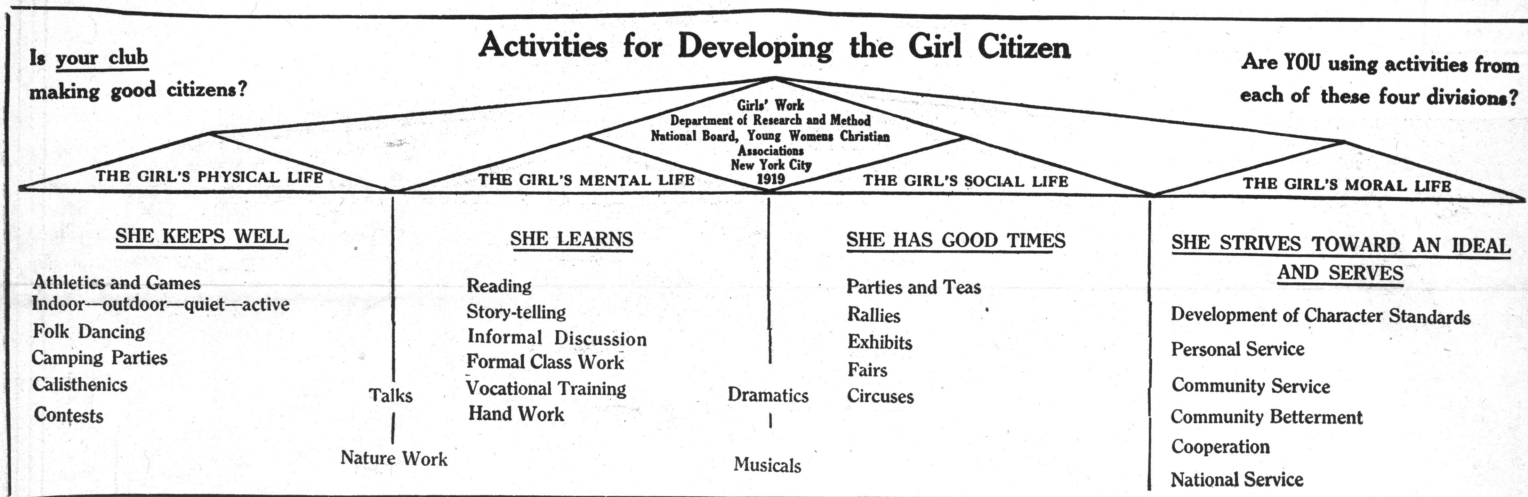
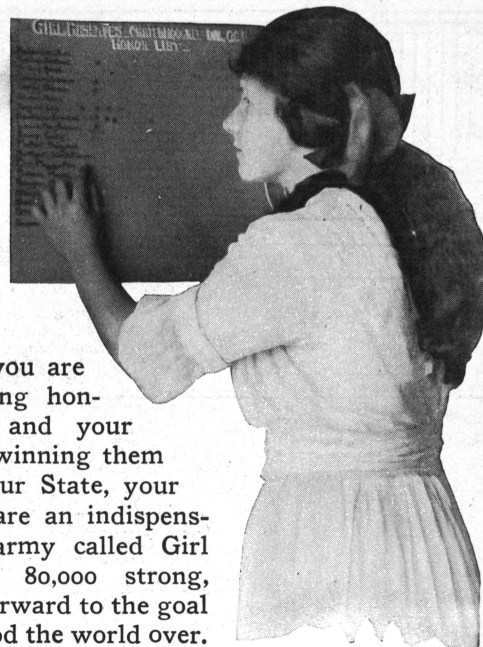
Perhaps you earn your service stars by helping your mother in the home, keeping your stockings darned for two months, gathering flowers and sending them to shut-ins, or by scores and scores of other acts of helpfulness.

Then there are the knowledge stars which you earn by learning all sorts of things a girl wants to know about flowers, or semaphore codes, or great people, and the spirit stars which stand for the religious activities and ideals of the girl at her best.

Best of all, you win these stars not only for yourself but for your "side." Perhaps you belong to the gold star group and the ten or twenty stars beside your name are just that

many more added to the grand total for your "side." Perhaps this month your group wins, but watch out for next month—for the silver star girls are strong competitors in this race for daily betterment.

What is more, you are not merely winning honors for yourself and your "side." You are winning them for your town, your State, your country—for you are an indispensable unit in the army called Girl Reserves, already 80,000 strong, which is pushing forward to the goal of better womanhood the world over.



Y. W. C. A. Current Events

Hostess Houses Taken Over by Army and Navy

OF the one hundred and twenty-four hostess houses opened by the Y. W. C. A. in this country during the war, only one is being continued under the management of the Association. The hostess house at Forty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, still serves as a haven of refuge for the few last war brides and as a stop-over place where returning war workers may take a breath before the final jump for home.

On the first of November, hostess houses in army camps were transferred to the War Department to be managed and financed by them.

On January first the five hostess houses, built and equipped by the Y. W. C. A. hostess house committee in naval and marine sections, were taken over by the Navy. They are located at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Va., Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., and Marine Station, Parris Island, S. C. The Navy plans to make no changes in the personnel or service of the houses and the present secretarial staffs will be retained.

Posters

THE Publicity Department at National Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, has on hand a large supply of attractive posters, representing the American woman war-worker, drawn by well-known artists such as Underwood, Treidler and Jonas. On receipt of ten cents to cover postage, these posters will be mailed to any one desiring them.

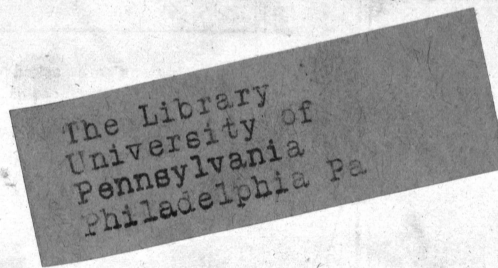
Comings and Goings at Headquarters

HARRIET TAYLOR, who for the past year and a half has been chief executive for the Y. W. C. A. in France, sailed for New York on January seventeenth.

Madge Kaley, who has had charge of baggage for the Y. W. C. A. camp for French war brides at Brest, arrived in New York, January twelfth.

Irene Sheppard, general secretary in Buenos Aires, returned from South America on the Crofton Hall, December twenty-fourth.

Caroline MacDonald, the first American Y. W. C. A. secretary to go to Japan, has lately returned to America. Her work for the past few years has been in Tokyo with the families of Japanese prisoners.



Blue Triangle News

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600 Lexington Avenue, New York City Jan. 30, 1920

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

What We and Our Foreign-Born Neighbors Have for Each Other

THIRTY-THREE per cent of all the white people in the United States are either foreign-born or children of foreign parents.

Some of these people are merely nomad guests among us. But many of them are Americans in the making—neighbors for life in our midst.

There was a time when they were dismissed with a single word, "immigrants." During the war thousands of them emerged as allies or even as the American doughboy himself. And in these days of reconstruction, when the Stars and the Stripes spell out United America, we greet them at last for what they are, co-Americans.

What the Foreigner Gives to Us

MOST of us have come to realize something of what the foreign-born man contributes to our country. We have learned that he makes 19/20ths of all our clothing, that he constructs 4/5ths of our American-made furniture, that he mines 7/10ths of our bituminous coal, that he brings into being our network of railroads, that he is, in fact, the hands and feet and body of our God of Toil.

But what of the foreign-born woman? She is the wife or the wife-to-be of that foreign-born man who mines our coal or tunnels our subways. Like her American-born sister, she is looked to as the home-maker. More often than not she is also a wage earner, manipulating our looms, bending over our sewing machines or deftly folding bits of silk and velvet into the semblance of blossoming flowers. It is she who brings into the world children who, by virtue of their birth among us, are citizens of America.

For years we forced the foreign-born woman to live in homes which we would have scorned for ourselves. And we carelessly delegated to her the tasks which we considered too monotonous, too health-destroying or too dangerous for ourselves. We, as a nation, are only just beginning to realize our responsibility to the sister-people within our midst.

What Y. W. C. A. Means to the Foreign-Born Woman

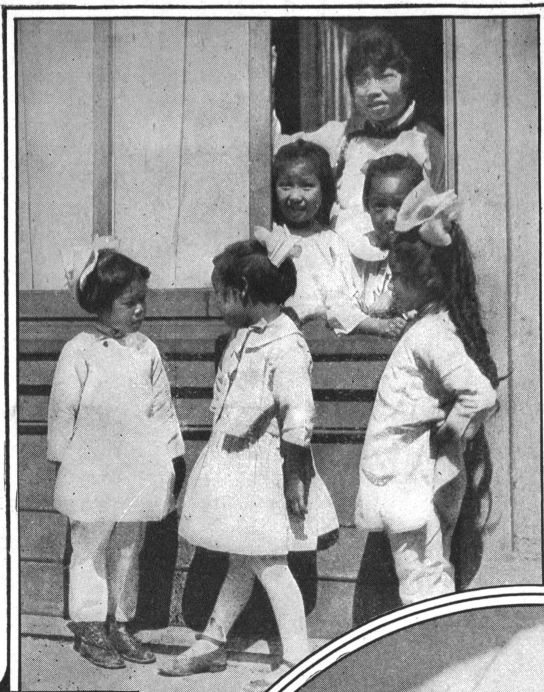
BUT more than a decade ago the Y. W. C. A.—dedicated to think in terms of women—saw in the foreign-born woman a national asset and a national responsibility. It was decided to give to her Y. W. C. A. service adapted to her old-country background and her new-country needs. This service has taken the form of International Institutes—centers where the new comer to America finds books and newspapers written in the language of her fatherland and friends who speak her mother tongue. She sees in the Y. W. C. A. International Institute a link between her and the country of her birth.

Open Doorways to Americanism

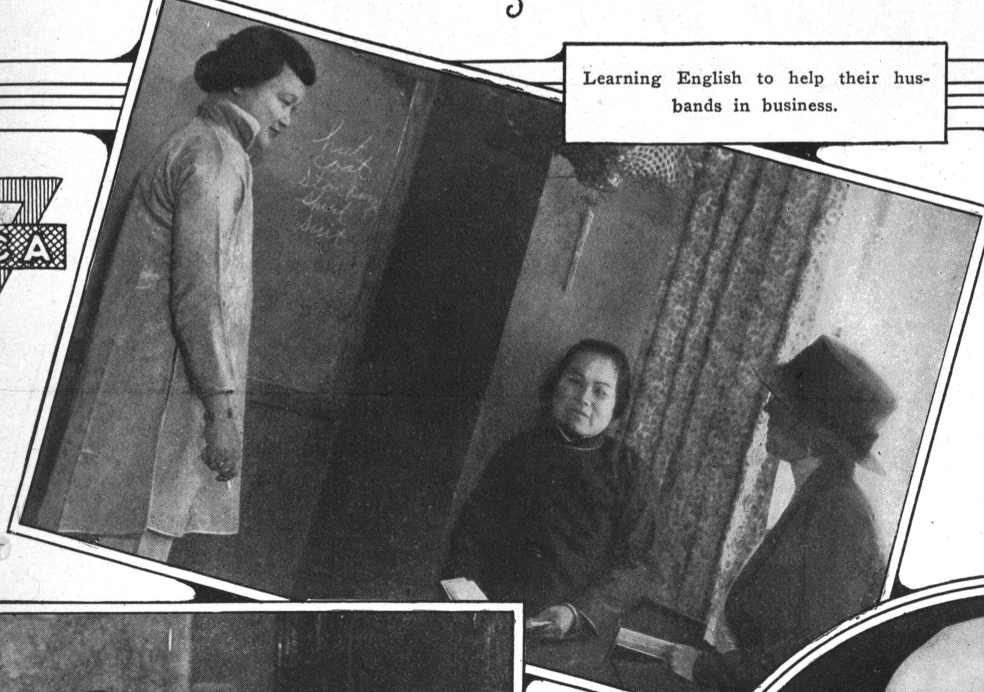
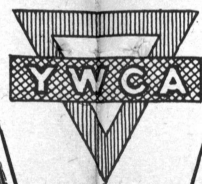
IF she is too busy or too timid to go to the Institute, a worker will come to her in her home, will tell her, in her own tongue, of American laws she must not break and of others which will protect her from exploitation, will show her how to keep house the American way—not because the American way is better in itself, but because it is likely to be better in America—and will act as interpreter for her in the court, the police station, the hospital or the school principal's office.

But, best of all, the Institute offers to the foreign-born woman the key by which she can interpret for herself the English language. She is urged not to lag behind her husband, who acquires English in his work-day contacts, or her children, to whom it becomes a mother tongue through the schools. She is shown that English is a necessity for understanding the warning signs or guiding signs in factory, street or station; that it is one of the first rungs in the ladder which leads to the better job, that, in short, it is the master key by which she can open the door of understanding between herself and her new-world neighbors.

Thus the foreign-born woman sees in the Y. W. C. A. Institute the link between her old-country past and her new-country future.



Where questions are asked and answered—the Information Bureau.



Learning English to help their husbands in business.



Leaders of tomorrow, at the Chinese center, San Francisco, Cal.



The land of her fathers is called Czecho-Slovakia.



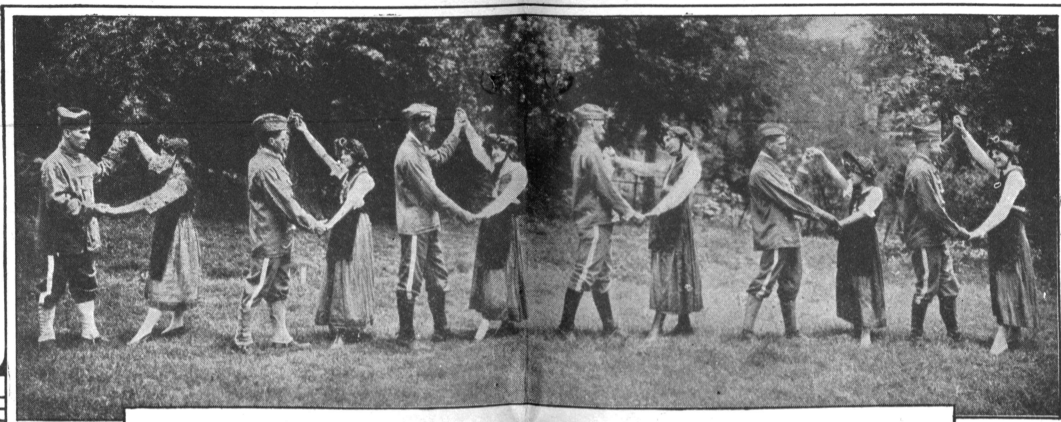
No less than ten nationalities are represented in this group of Institute workers. Armenian, Russian, Italian, Lithuanian, Syrian, Jugo-Slav, Hungarian, Slovak, Czech, Polish.



Like a breath of Old Testament times is this Syrian girl.

Newcomers to our shores catch their first glimpse of the Land of Promise.

Informality is the keynote of Institute classrooms.



Old-country backgrounds express themselves naturally through pageantry.

"Marionettes," Chinese style, stage a high-society wedding.



Among Our Foreign Friends

"WOULD you like to understand English?" was the question asked an Albanian woman who came to the International Institute in Maine.

"Would a blind man like to see the dew on the grass?" she asked in return.

EVEN the Y. W. C. A. must produce credentials of respectability where Polish and Portuguese wives, lately arrived in America, are concerned. A group of these wives was allowed to attend an Institute Hallowe'en frolic only after solicitous husbands had been convinced that their women folk would be "escorted safely to a respectable place and escorted safely home again."



Y. W. C. A. International Institutes are literally "Every Woman's Land"

IN the case of a Chinese woman in Minnesota flowers served as an introduction between the Y. W. C. A. and her. This little woman, who had been in America less than two weeks, was the proud mother of the first Chinese baby ever born in Duluth. She knew no English—but she understood the message of friendship and welcome in the flowers the Blue Triangle workers had brought.

ONE of our own Americans-in-the-making ruthlessly practices her English lessons on her nine children. No matter how hot it is, she commands them, "Shut the door." No matter how sleepy they are, she repeats, "You stand up. You sit down."

Peace-time Allies

THREE days of the year, January first, July fourth and November eleventh, are to be set aside as times for mutual remembrance between French and American women—remembrance of each other, their common labor, common sufferings and common victory. January first is chosen as a date when everyone renews pledges of idealism and work, July fourth because it is the American Independence Day, now also a French holiday, and November eleventh because it is the anniversary of the armistice when our allied nations rejoiced together in victory and the dream of a society of nations. The suggestion for this mutual remembrance custom was made by Madame Jules Siegfried, president of the National Council of French Women, at the final meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Provisional Council in Paris.

Madame Siegfried said: "We wish to receive an exchange or a message in which you will tell us what you are doing in regard to the work we undertook together."

Overseas News

A CABLE reports that the second unit of Polish Grey Samaritans which sailed from New York in December has left Coblenz en route for Warsaw. Ruth Woodsmall, business manager, and Amy Tapping, who is to be assistant executive of the work in Poland, are in charge of the group.

Elva Forncrook, who has been in Archangel with the Russian unit, arrived in New York on Jan. 24 on the Baltic.

Inez Crawford and Lilian Chambers, Y. W. C. A. secretaries who have been engaged in work in Japan, are now on their way home on furlough.

Marie Speidel, one of the secretaries in the Shanghai office at national headquarters, is sailing on January twenty-second to begin work for the Y. W. C. A. in China.

Grace Coppock, sailing January twenty-fourth from Shanghai, will remain

for a few weeks in this country and then will attend the World's Conference of the Y. W. C. A. in London.

When All of Us Do Our Part

Liberty Loan drives went over the top because every one helped—millionaires with their millions, wage-earners with their week-by-week savings.

The Y. W. C. A. \$3,000,000 campaign is going across for the same reason—because men and women and children everywhere are going to help put it across.

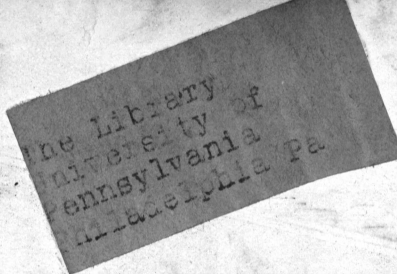
Up to date, industrial girls have given large sums in proportion to their earnings. In Charleston, S. C., a group of workers each contributed a month's pay. Six little girls in Lynchburg, Va., each gave an hour's pay. Although four other campaigns were going on in this town, \$2,553 was raised in 455 subscriptions.

The San Francisco campaign was literally an international affair. Representatives of ten nationalities, dressed in native costumes, met at the International Institute and told what the Y. W. C. A. had meant to them in America. At the close of the meeting, leaders formed "nationality campaign teams," to compete in friendly rivalry in the race for funds.

March 20 ends the campaign. There is still time for all of us to do our share.

Posters

THE Publicity Department at national headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, has on hand a large supply of attractive posters, representing the American woman war-worker, drawn by well-known artists such as Underwood, Treidler and Jonas. On receipt of ten cents to cover postage, these posters will be mailed to anyone desiring them.



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FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

What the Y. W. C. A. Stands For in Town and Country



"GET together, keep together, do together" is the slogan of the Y. W. C. A. in town and country.

A town may be anything from a near city of 25,000 to an ex-village of 5,000. It may be a fishing settlement, huddled on a windswept coast; a factory or a mill village with its rows on rows of tenement homes; a "mushroom city," sprung into existence almost over night in some new-found oil or mining district; or a summer resort, with its hectic ebb and flow of population. And country includes everything from the adolescent community, conscious of its growing pains, to those rural stretches which are little more than isolated family units.

The work of the Y. W. C. A. must be as varied as the communities themselves. The Association must study carefully and sympathetically the "temperament" of each and every one of these communities, adapting its activities accordingly.

Community Mindedness

THE women and girls of a village plan a spring cleaning for the unsuspecting school house. Everything movable is dragged into the yard and indiscriminately soused with sudsy water. Indoors floors, windows and desks are given mighty scrubblings. And at the end these volunteers, surveying their handiwork, exclaim: "OUR school looks pretty fine!"

A "community sing" is scheduled at the crossroads of some rural section. Sleigh loads of children and grown-ups are dumped one by one at the door of "The Grange." Neighbors whose daily tasks have kept them almost strangers become reacquainted as they discourse on the precocities of their own particular Johnnies and Susies.

Basket ball teams are formed in neighboring sections. Eventually they test their skill in an inter-community meet. Team play and the spur of friendly rivalry are the results.

Into summer camps are gathered many girls to whom the ten-day vacation is their first away-from-home adventure. Many of these girls, whose lives have swung like a pendulum between school books and dish washing, realize anew that the woods and streams about them are Nature's ready-made playland.

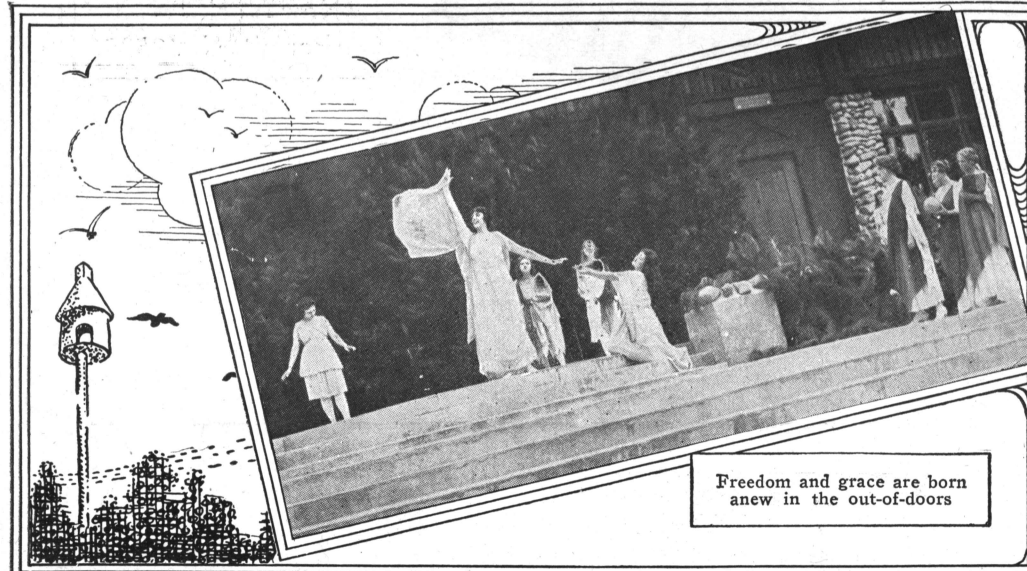
Tying the ends of communities together—that must be the mission of the Y. W. C. A. in town and country.

Recruiting Leadership

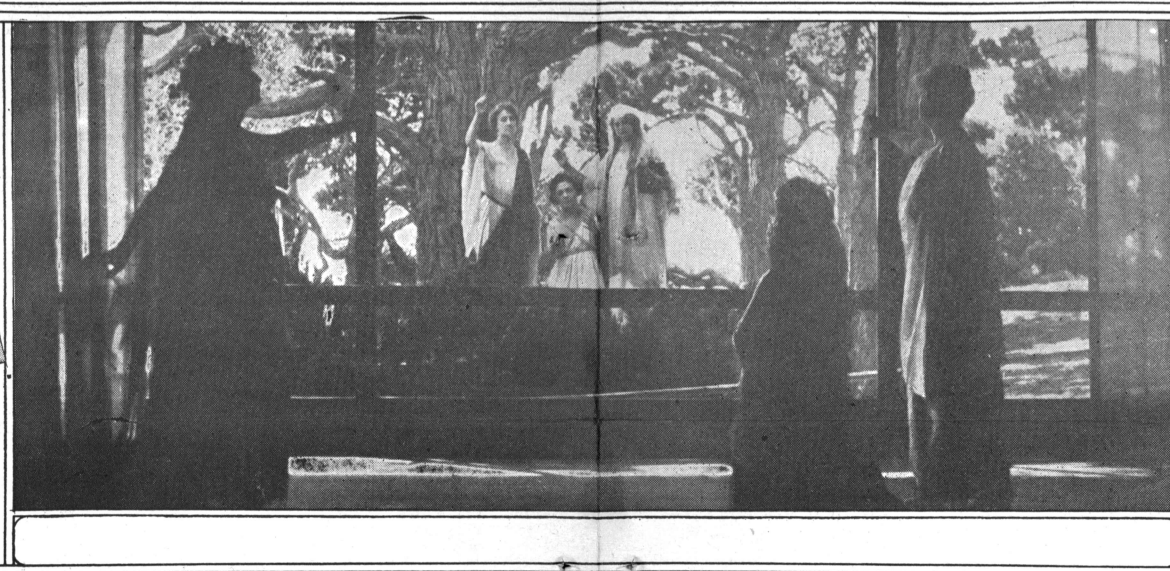
ONLY a few of the larger towns can support an Association building, with gymnasium, class rooms, lounge and cafeteria. Many towns must be content with rented quarters, usually a waiting-room, rest-room, reading-room, club-room combination all in one. And by far the largest number of communities are merely links in a county chain, in which the county headquarters and one paid secretary are the machinery of organization.

This means that in town and country, perhaps more than anywhere else, the volunteer leader is the heart and soul of Association work. The paid secretary can visit a town, determine its needs and set in motion the wheels of community effort. But whether or not those wheels continue to turn depends on the volunteer leaders who step forward at her call.

Practically every club, whether of business girls, industrial girls or school girls, is self-governing, and because self-governing, is in itself a training school for leadership. Moreover, from time to time these community-chosen leaders have opportunities to meet in week-end conferences at some county center, there to exchange experiences, explain difficulties and receive suggestions from advisors grown wise in service.



Freedom and grace are born anew in the out-of-doors



When Nature turns scene painter she has no rival

Back from the colleges come girls ready to give of themselves, eager to try out their ability to serve. Many of them have been trained to leadership through activities within the colleges themselves. Still others have served apprenticeships as councilors of Eight Week Clubs. Each summer hundreds of college girls devote eight weeks of their vacation time to bringing into being and keeping alive friendship—service clubs in their home towns. And each year, from among these apprentice workers springs a group of girls who wish to make their volunteer leadership a permanent service. For these girls special courses are given by the Volunteer Workers' Bureau at national headquarters.

Vocational Training

WHATEVER is best in our educational system comes first to the cities. Our small-town districts inevitably lag behind. If there is a shortage of teachers, the small communities feel it first.

What is more, the curriculum of most small-town schools is often limited to a few pleasantly cultural subjects such as Latin, a bit of French and some medieval history, all of which fit one better for a life of leisure or a continuation course in college than for a future of wage earning. Vocational training is ignored, often for lack of funds.

Right here the Y. W. C. A. with its vocational conferences steps into the gap. At these conferences girls are told of outside educational facilities within their reach, such as cor-

respondence courses, reading lists and circulating libraries. They learn of new occupations opening to women and where and how training for such occupations can be obtained. Those who have made hasty decisions to leave school are urged to stay on through graduations—and told the reasons why.

Wherever possible vocational classes are formed under trained volunteer leaders to fill out existing lacks. There are the girls whose family responsibilities make it impossible for them to leave home to earn a livelihood. Perhaps these are grouped into canning clubs or transformed into scientific farmerettes. A free-for-all berry patch or a big, neglected apple orchard—either may easily be made a source of revenue.

Again there is the book-hungry community, where week-old newspapers are eagerly devoured for lack of something

better to read. In such a case a Y. W. C. A. secretary can constitute herself an itinerant librarian, traveling from farmhouse to farmhouse in an automobile, loaded with books and magazines.

In one community

teachers were resigning faster than they could be appointed, simply because they could not find suitable living quarters. Whereupon the Y. W. C. A. interpreted its responsibility in terms of a Blue Triangle boarding home.

Thus the Association, fulfilling the spirit of its contract, turns its hand to "whatever is needed most, next."

Pageantry

PAGEANTRY has been found to be one of the most popular and effective means of bringing about

community consciousness. Literally every one can have part in a pageant, either as actor, scene painter, costume maker or audience.

Why Town and Country Need the Y. W. C. A.

BECAUSE there are five million girls in the United States who live outside of cities.

Because these girls are potential citizens and assets for social betterment.

Because the Y. W. C. A. is frequently the only organization in a community which is interested in ALL the needs of a girl's life—physical, mental, social and religious.

Because Y. W. C. A. activities in town or country are open to every girl, irrespective of creed, class or race, and are therefore a leaven of democracy.

Because the Y. W. C. A. is a tried and tested instrument for attaining social solidarity or "community spirit."

Because the Y. W. C. A. as an interdenominational organization is a strong ally of the churches in promoting religious expression in an all-community way.

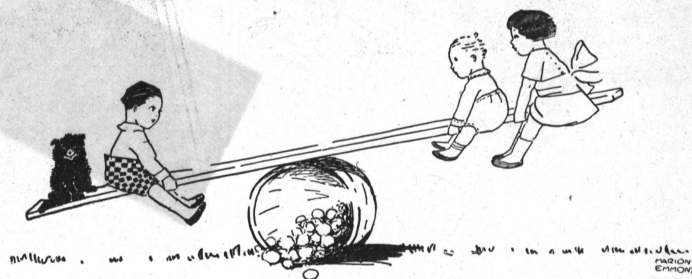
Because Y. W. C. A. activities are a wholesome substitute for undesirable, commercial recreation.



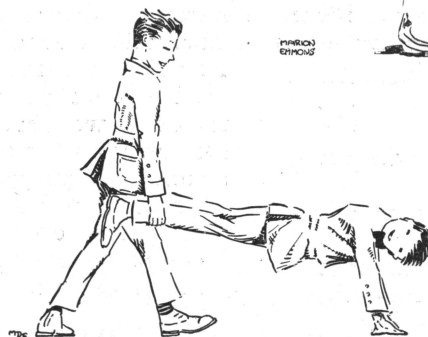
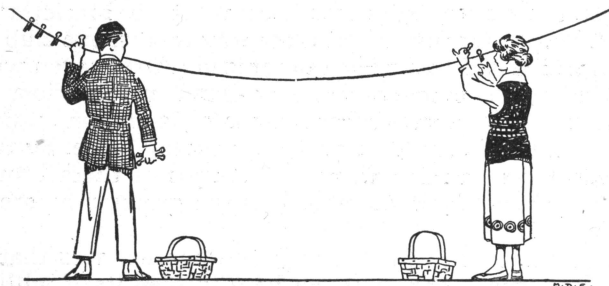
Plenty of boxes and "grub" make a camp any day



Cross and Blackwell's never tasted like this. They'll say so



THE country is where Necessity first began mothering Invention—approximately speaking. There the tools of the working day become the toys of play-time moments. Who can put more clothespins on a line in a given time, a boy or a girl, may be a game instead of a task. Best of all, play in the country is co-recreational—for the girl, the boy, the woman and the man.



Association House for Brussels

BRAND WHITLOCK, Miss Charlotte Niven, member for Latin countries of the World Committees of the Y. W. C. A., and a Belgian woman leader all spoke at the official opening of the new Y. W. C. A. House in Brussels recently.

The House is to be the social and executive headquarters of the Association in Belgium. It is equipped with offices and living accommodations for the Y. W. C. A. staff of Belgian and American women. There are also in Brussels a new Y. W. C. A. foyer, with cafeteria, recreation rooms and gymnasium, and a hostel of the French Y. W. C. A. which accommodates thirty or forty resident members. Both of these houses have been opened within a month.

Cafeteria at Viborg, Russia

A CAFETERIA for refugees in Viborg, Russia, is to be opened immediately by the American Y. W. C. A. with Russian organization and American food. Viborg is as far from Petrograd as Bridgeport from New York City.

Town and Country Motion Picture

"YOUR Town, Your Country and Your Girls" is the title of a one-reel motion picture recently produced by the motion picture department at headquarters. The photographs were taken in Westchester County, N. Y.; Burlington County, N. J., and Hastings, Neb., and cover practically all phases of town and country work. The film can be bought from headquarters for fifty dollars.

Training School for Smyrna

A TRAINING school for native girls, that they may carry on the work among Armenian women rescued from Turkish harems, will be an important feature of the Y. W. C. A. service center recently opened in Smyrna. Smyrna is a strategic point for such a training school because of the location there of the Christian Collegiate School, with its student population.

Town and Country Fall Into Line for the Campaign

TOWN and country districts are keeping step with their city sisters in the Y. W. C. A. \$3,000,000 campaign for 1920.

Marietta County, Georgia, went out for \$3,000, but it did not stop until the \$9,000 mark had been reached.

In Valdosta County, Georgia, where many of the community settlements are not even on a railroad, campaign leaders were told they could not hope to raise the \$3,000 assigned. All the same, the county finished with \$3,181 to its credit.

Jamaica, Long Island, shoved ahead of its \$4,000 goal by \$500.

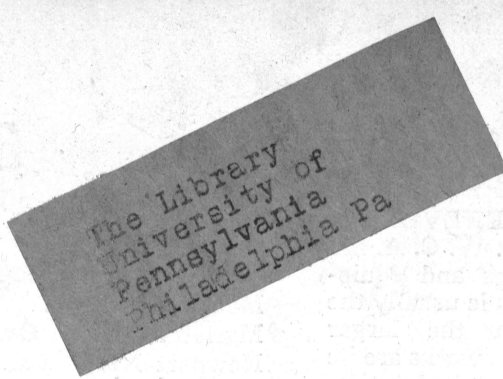
Austin, Minn., which had never in its existence raised more than a \$1,600 fund for any purpose, finished the Y. W. C. A. campaign with \$2,200.

Pledges in Coshocton, Ohio, piled up until the \$12,000 quota had grown to \$20,000.

If every town and county and city would get the over-subscribing habit, too, the \$3,000,000 fund itself would over-leap its goal and the 1920 usefulness of the Y. W. C. A. would broaden itself just that much more.

D. S. M. for Y. W. C. A. Worker

THE Distinguished Service Medal has recently been awarded to Miss Maud Cleveland, head of Y. W. C. A. bride work overseas, by Col. Singleton, Commander at Brest.



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Blue Triangle News

No. 89

Published by the War Work Council
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Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

1920 Goals and How They Can Be Reached

THE Y. W. C. A., with its manifold service for women, is no longer an experiment or a luxury. It is a necessity. In this Woman's Day—this period of history in which women, both by reason of their growing self-consciousness and their superiority of numbers, will influence world affairs as never before—the Y. W. C. A. faces the most tremendous challenge of its career. The goal posts of service are being pushed further and further back to the very ends of the earth. "In service for the girls of the world," is the slogan of the Association today.

The Y. W. C. A. is and always has been supported by voluntary contributions. The men and women who invest of their means in the Association expect to realize dividends, but the dividends they expect are happier, healthier womanhood, and because happier, healthier womanhood, a better town, city, state, world.

Service for girls has become one of the big businesses of the world. In this year of 1920, \$3,000,000 is the asking of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, a sum unbelievably low when one

remembers the new goals to be reached.

Throughout the Y. W. C. A. "fields," each of which includes one or more states with their counties, cities and

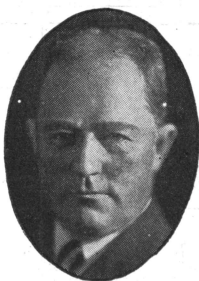
towns, there are the persons waiting to give, the persons willing to give when the occasion is presented and the persons who must first be taught the desire to give. Time-limit campaigns focus the attention of a community as a unit and often furnish the machinery by which intentions are crystallized into action.

A campaign may mean speakers from headquarters or from among prominent citizens eager to lend their influence. It may mean community teas, a pageant, a parade, a band concert. Almost invariably it means a quickened community consciousness—a community more eager for its own betterment and more awake to world betterment.

Some of these communities ask for "quotas," their proportionate share of the total fund. Others

prefer to set no limit to their giving except that of the generosity of their citizens.

(Continued on page 4)



Financier Forecasts Future of Y. W. C. A.

EVERY man in the business world today recognizes that women have a different position from that held by them before the war. They are a more responsible, a more important, factor in modern life. Their relation to the working world is no longer regarded as vague, casual and temporary. They are now an integral part of our modern industrial and business life and are expected to make a vital contribution to it.

What this contribution will be is a matter of conjecture. No one who is at all familiar with war work doubts that women will henceforth play an important part in our national life. Economic independence has come suddenly to large groups of them and more and more because of loss of life in the war they must become economically independent. The war has wrought changes in social relations which normally would have taken decades to bring about.

To help to bring this new social force to its highest expression means a great opportunity for the Young Women's Christian Association, universally recognized as one of the great women's organizations of the world.

Because of its achievements, of its possibilities and its all-round appeal, I believe the Young Women's Christian Association is destined to play an important part in helping women to meet their new responsibilities.

HENRY P. DAVISON.



ELLA SCHOOLEY, Executive Secretary
Finance Department National Board

City Campaigning

WHEREVER the Y. W. C. A. has buildings and equipment, as is usually the case in the larger cities, its works are its own best advertisement. Giving is a token of appreciation for benefits received. Frequently the citizens at large seem as wide awake as Y. W. C. A. members themselves to the need for Association influence.

In one city a campaign had dragged on for three weeks and only \$8,000 of the \$25,000 fund had been raised. A group of prominent business men decided that the campaign must not fail. They assumed responsibility, employed a competent newspaper publicity worker, persuaded two of the largest department stores to include Blue Triangle envelope folders in the packages sent out, and raised the money.

An altruistic citizen of Nashville, Tenn., had contributed \$1,000 and had helped set in motion the wheels of the campaign machinery, when he was called to Florida on business. "But if you have any difficulty in getting the full amount, wire me and I will come back to help," was his parting message to campaign leaders.

San Francisco's campaign was almost literally an all-city, all-races affair. Ten colored women came to headquarters and asked to serve as a campaign team. The Japanese and Chinese groups formed themselves into teams and competed in friendly rivalry. A prominent Jewish rabbi, speaking at a campaign luncheon, said: "This campaign cannot, must not fail. It would be a shame to San Francisco."

Town Campaigning

TOWN campaigning varies as greatly as the "social temperament" of the towns themselves. Towns range from tiny, ingrowing communities convinced that the word "improvement" does not apply to them, to the large, near-cities which look upon their Y. W. C. A. activities as an integral part of their prosperity.

Anniston's (Alabama) campaign was well under way when floods brought on a gas famine. A feature of Y. W. C. A. demonstration had been hot lunches served to a few business men and girls, but there was no gas to cook the lunches. A hardware merchant was called up and asked to rent a second-hand oil stove. He replied that he had only new stoves and they were not for rent. But when he learned that the Y. W. C. A. was the would-be renter his tone changed. "The Y. W. C. A.? Why didn't you say so? We'll send you up a new three-burner stove and there won't be any charge."

Questionnaires were sent to the citizens of Reno, Nevada, asking what the town needed most. High school girls were unanimous in their demand for a Y. W. C. A. Immediately the mayor called together a committee, offered them a room in the City Hall for campaign headquarters and arranged for them to use the basement of the building for a club room, rent free until permanent quarters could be secured.

The Campaign Score Board

These campaign returns show that over-subscribing is becoming a popular habit

Place	Date	Goal	Amount Raised	Place	Date	Goal	Amount Raised
SOUTH ATLANTIC FIELD				NORTH CENTRAL FIELD			
Macon, Ga.	December	\$35,000	\$37,150	Austin, Minn.	November....	\$2,200	\$2,200
Marietta County, Ga....	November	3,000	9,000	Page County, Iowa....	November....	3,000	3,000
Newport News, Va....	November	13,000	15,000	NORTHWESTERN FIELD			
Valdosta, Ga.	November	3,000	3,181	Astoria, Wash.	November....	\$7,000	\$7,500
OHIO & WEST VIRGINIA FIELD				Baker, Ore.	November....	3,000	3,000
Bluefield, W. Va.	January	\$15,000	\$18,097	Boise, Idaho.....	November....	6,000	7,347
Coshocton, O.	November....	12,000	20,000	Puyallup, Wash.	November....	3,600	3,600
Lima, O.	November....	20,000	22,140	Spokane, Wash.	November....	22,000	23,500
SOUTH CENTRAL FIELD				Vancouver, Wash.	November....	3,600	3,600
Birmingham, Ala.	November....	\$12,000	\$12,000	Yakima, Wash.	November....	10,000	10,000
Montgomery, Ala.	November....	7,500	7,500	Bellingham, Wash. ...	January	8,000
Little Rock, Ark.	November....	20,000	20,400	Everett, Wash.	January	7,000
				NORTHEASTERN FIELD			
				Nashua, N. H.	November....	"Over the top"
				Jamaica, L. I.	January	\$4,000	\$4,500



MRS. M. L. BURTON,
Chairman, North Central Field



MRS. THOMAS G. RATCLIFFE, Chairman Educational Committee,
South Central Field



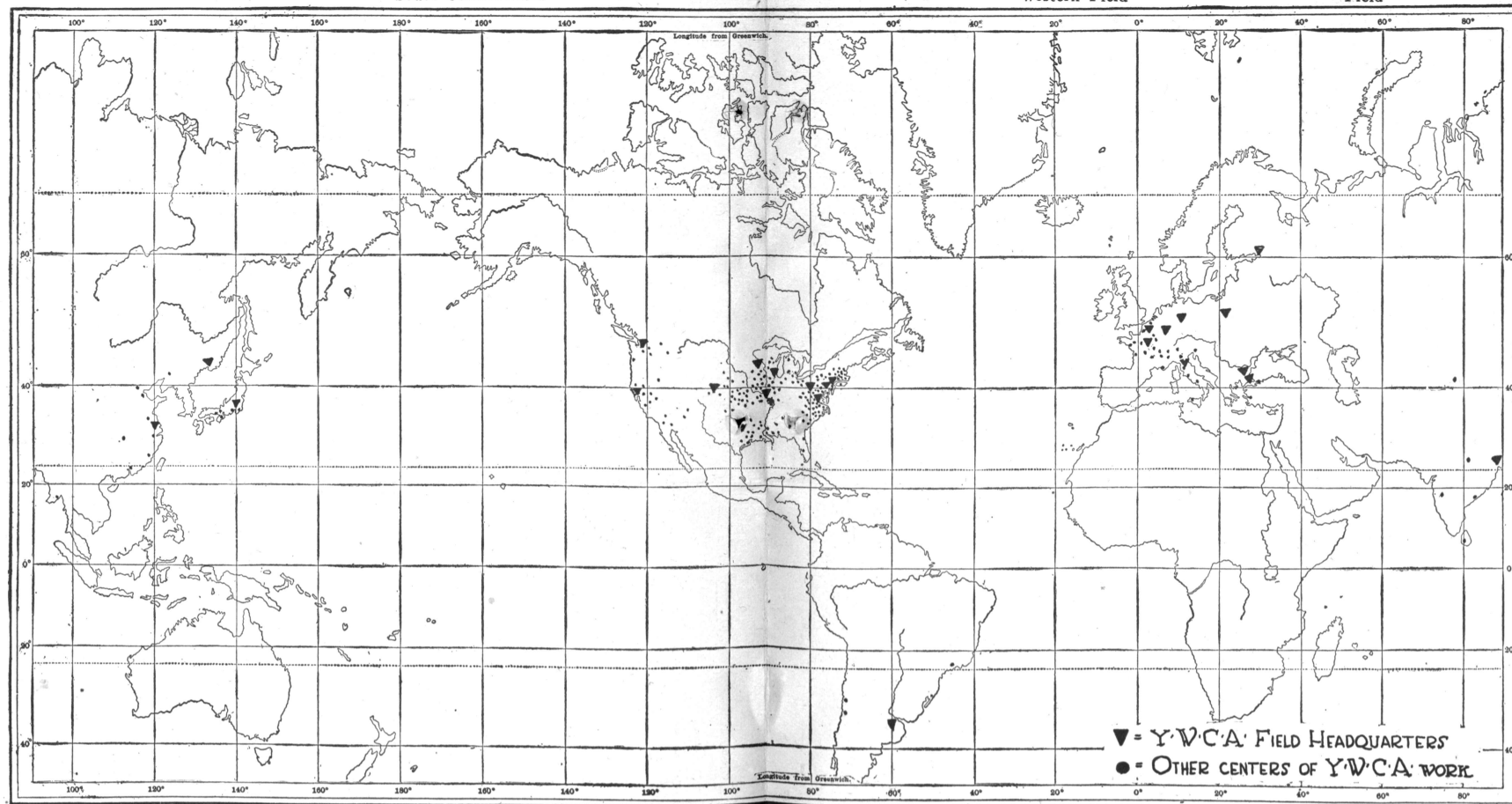
MRS. MYRON JONES, Finance Chairman, West Central Field



MRS. J. P. WEYERHAEUSER, Finance Chairman, Northwestern Field



MRS. THOMAS J. DAVIS, Chairman Educational Committee,
Ohio and West Virginia Field



MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., Chairman National Education and Finance Campaign Committee

Sometimes the campaign stage is already set through some town event such as a band concert or a one - night - stand play, to which all the countryside has flocked. In this case campaign workers may sandwich Y. W. C. A. speeches between the acts of "Polly of the Circus" or bandstand renditions of "America" and "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Country Campaigning

COUNTRY districts frequently know the Y. W. C. A. only as a name. Giving in isolated communities must be largely an altruistic matter, for the help of the country-born girls who have sought a home in the city or of the girls in foreign lands to whom "Christian" is still a new word.

A county sometimes covers an area of fifty by thirty miles with many of its settlements set far back from the railroad line. This means that travelling must be done in automobiles, often over roads which make one meditate on the merits of accident insurance, and that practically every contribution must be "campaign for" separately.

Country campaigning is slow, discouraging work, if only because the contributors usually think in terms of from one to five dollars. Such contributions do not aggregate large sums but they often mean much in terms of the giver.

College Campaigning

THE Y. W. C. A. in our colleges is usually a supplementary organization requiring little equipment or financial support. College girls, awake to world needs and eager to serve, are enthusiastic in their giving. Frequently girls who have been unable to offer themselves for foreign work, find satisfaction in helping toward the support of some other girl, thus serving by proxy.

Certain colleges show partiality for particular corners of the globe. Winthrop College, South Carolina, asked for a worker in China. Twenty-three hundred dollars represented the loyalty of one thousand students of the Industrial College, Minn., toward their own Association, the nation-wide program and work in India.

In the Ohio field college girls have been eager—and successful—volunteer speakers for campaigns. One hundred and seventy-three students in Ames College, Iowa, pledged \$655 in one hour's time toward summer conferences in India. The entire student body raised \$2,100 in that time.

Practical money-raising methods were in vogue among students at York College, Nebraska. Carrying off tin cans from behind the dormitory, at 10 cents a load, shining shoes at 15 cents a pair, shocking corn at 50 cents an hour, pressing trousers at 25 cents a pair, laundering waists at 20 cents a waist, taking care of children and even washing dishes were some of the ways in which these girls proved their loyalty.

At the end of the campaign it was found that fifty girls had raised \$80, which was twice the amount ever secured before for the Y. W. C. A.

"Campaign Blues" and Why

SUPPOSE you were a campaign worker, perhaps you would get the "blues" too—

If you spent an hour or two talking Young Women's Christian Association to a well-dressed merchant, finally heard him say he would be "glad to help," watched him unlock the drawer of his till—and had him hand you fifty cents;

If you arrived in a district at hog killing time and had to stand on frozen, bloody ground talking to tired, overworked women, who did not handle a dollar in cash from year's end to year's end;

If for twenty-two days your evening speeches and your morning trains came so near together that you could not get a single full night's sleep, and if dining cars were omitted so frequently that sandwich lunches became an almost steady diet;

If you advertised a famous speaker and when you went to meet her, received a telegram saying that she had caught chicken pox instead of the train;

If the weather man staged a blizzard the day before the county mass meeting you had spent a month arranging.

But if you were our kind of campaign worker, you would not stop until defeats had been swallowed up in victories.

"Campaign Smiles" and Why

SUPPOSE you were a campaign worker, perhaps you would smile too—

If, after your first night's speech, one-half a town's quota was subscribed in cash;

If a gentlewoman, too poor to contribute cash, insisted that you be her guest, opened her home for the meetings which she had helped organize and explained her eagerness to assist by saying, "If it had not been for the Young Women's Christian Association my daughter could not have existed in Washington during the war. If it were not for the Young Women's Christian Association I could not let her accept a position in San Francisco now";

If the citizens of one of your towns accepted their quota with a cheer and boasted to you on the side that no campaign in their town had ever failed;

If one of your city Associations had increased its financial obligations 7500 per cent over the previous year and had raised four-fifths of the amount before the campaign was a third over;

If, after you had climbed over three barbed wire fences to get to a farmer in his corn field, he wrote you a check for five dollars.

But if you are the right kind of a campaign worker, each victory will mean to you merely a stepping stone to the next.



The girls in El Dorado, Kansas, want a summer camp and this window display is their way of hinting the fact to their townspeople

Ship Christened with Water

THE "Blue Triangle," a steel cargo carrier named for the Young Women's Christian Association, was the first ship launched off Hog Island, Philadelphia, after the Prohibition Amendment went into effect. It was christened and sponsored by Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the National War Work Council, on January 31, 1920, when she broke a bottle of crystal-clear water against its bow. Because the ship was named for an organization exclusively feminine two girls, in Young Women's Christian Association uniforms, were asked to assist in sawing through the last twelve-inch plank which held the "Blue Triangle."

Adopting a Secretary

LESS than a month ago the National Headquarters' staff undertook the support of a Y. W. C. A. secretary to South America. Seventeen hundred dollars was the approximate amount sought for one year. Of that amount \$1,636.60 has already come in, although there are still 176 pledges outstanding.

The Foreign Department, which had charge of the quota raising, employed many unique and effective publicity methods for the campaign. A summary of these methods will be sent to any one interested.

January Report, Overseas Work

Total secretaries in France.....	91
Total secretaries in other Countries.....	72
Belgium	6
Czecho-Slovakia	8
Italy	15
Near East.....	12
Poland	9
Total number overseas	163
Total secretaries returned from all countries.....	183
Work in ten countries with centers:	
Belgium	4
Czecho-Slovakia	1
Italy	10
Near East.....	6
Poland	1
Roumania	2
Russia (Helsingfor)....	1
Siberia	1
South Russia.....	1
France	32
Total number centers	58

(Continued from page 1)

If the communities still to be heard from can rival or out-rival the generosity of their predecessors, the \$3,000,000 campaign itself will overleap its goal—and the 1920 usefulness of the Y. W. C. A. will be broadened just that much.

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Blue Triangle News

MAR 23 1920

No. 90

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Young Womens Christian Associations
600 Lexington Avenue, New York City Feb. 20, 1920

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

Building for Health

THE popularity of the fainting heroine and the "delicate" woman is on the wane. The day is past when the anaemic girl is looked upon as an object of interest, to be petted and protected. Instead she has pointed out to her the fresh-skinned, athletic girl whose cheeks are "painted from the inside." And when she asks for the recipe for the rouge which will neither rub off nor wear off, she is told "fresh air, exercise, water, externally, internally and eternally, the right food, wholesome recreation and clean thoughts."

Health a Birthright

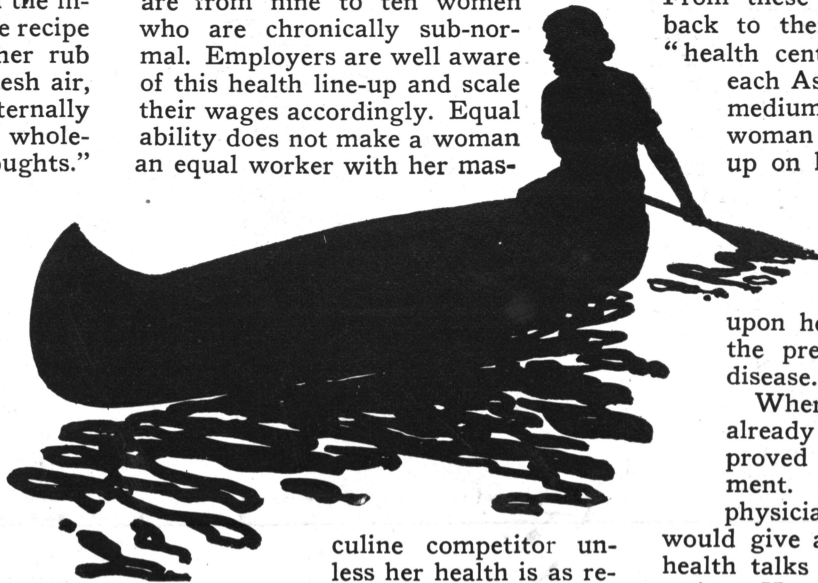
FOR years women have endured all sorts of physical handicaps because they have grown to accept them as a disagreeable but necessary part of life. Yet authorities assure us that only from five to ten per cent of persons are really sick, while some eighty per cent are preventably ailing. We have thought too much of sickness as an evil to be endured or cured; too little of health as a birthright to be preserved. Through ignorance or indolence or both, many of us have wasted our heritage, have not only failed to cooperate with Nature but have directly defied her.

Health and the Pay Envelope

YET health is the foundation without which success is practically impossible; it is the keynote of economic worth. Women are rapidly taking their places alongside men in

industry and are wedging their way into the business and professional worlds. They are fast proving themselves equally skilful or equally talented.

But—for every four men who confess to ups and downs of health, there are from nine to ten women who are chronically sub-normal. Employers are well aware of this health line-up and scale their wages accordingly. Equal ability does not make a woman an equal worker with her mas-



culine competitor unless her health is as reliable as his. Woman's emergence is thrusting upon her a greater need and a quickened desire for the kind of health which stays at the one hundred per cent perfect mark.

According to the Bureau of Social Education of the Y.W.C.A. such health is attainable by the majority of us, if only we will do our share. And the bureau stands ready to help by showing us what our share is in preserving or regaining our heritage of health.

Health Centers

IN the fall and early winter of 1919, Y.W.C.A. physicians and physical directors came from all over the country to a series of health education conferences held at national headquarters. From these conferences they carried back to their local Associations the "health center idea," the vision that each Association might become a medium through which every woman who desired could check up on her health assets and liabilities. Such centers were to be in no sense clinics for the discussion of disease. Instead, they were to focus upon health as a positive factor, the presence of which excludes disease.

Where health centers had already been tried out they had proved their own best advertisement. As a beginning, a woman physician and physical director would give a few noon-hour informal health talks to girls in stores or factories. Hundreds of girls who seldom consulted doctors but who accepted numerous handicapping ailments as a matter of course would come to the health centers for the medical and physical examinations offered free of charge.

A girl who was constantly fatigued learned that flabby muscles, due to an almost complete lack of exercise, had more to do with her "tired feeling" than her sit-all-day desk job. The

girl who thought she had heart trouble was astonished to find that her stomach was the real offender, and that that organ's rebellion was more than justified by the combinations of food it had forced upon it.

Every nickel counted in the carefully-planned budget of a certain factory girl and every dock in her pay meant a tightening up on the purse strings at the other end of the week. Yet this little worker had resigned herself to periodic absences—and dockings—as inevitable. When she realized that she had no organic weakness and that the right kind of exercises persistently practiced would put her in the class of the never-absent girls, she became a veritable walking advertisement for the health center.

Why the \$3,000,000 Campaign Will Succeed

BECAUSE over-subscribing has been the rule in most of the towns, cities and counties where campaigns have already been carried on. Of 26 districts which have held campaigns, 16 have shoved ahead of their goals by hundreds or thousands of dollars.

Because the Y. W. C. A. and what it has to offer are more necessary to girls today than ever before.

Because we believe that altruistic thinking and unselfish giving will stand behind peace-time needs as strongly as they stood behind war-time urgencies.

For the first time each of these girls realized her individual physical status and learned how she could turn today's health liabilities into tomorrow's assets. In the case of the girls whose margin of leisure was so slight it precluded regular visits to the health center, the health regimen prescribed was adapted to fit the conditions of their homes. Re-examinations were offered that girls might mark off their improvement. As soon as this improvement raised a girl from the class of "special case" to that of "normal," she was graduated to an organized gymnasium or recreation class, in order to make room for the

newcomers to whom she had been a living advertisement of the Y. W. C. A. center.

An epidemic of health-getting and health-keeping spread from the health centers throughout whole communities. Entire families caught it and were reported to be "doing exercises" every night. In more than one factory water-drinking became such a habit that employers were obliged to increase the supply. But such was the success of the spreading propaganda that these employers cheerfully ordered the extra gallons, convinced that the welfare of their business depended directly on the health of their employees.

What the health center idea has meant to girls in a few towns, it can mean to girls and women through-

out the country. Whenever a local Association is ready to start a health campaign, the Bureau of Social Education will endeavor to send out from headquarters a trained woman physi-

is a social obligation and a personal responsibility, the health center will flourish by very reason of its indispensability.

Health and Recreation

RECREATION as we know the word may or may not be a builder of health. The girl who sits at the movies night after night may be the very one who most needs active recreation, such as skating or swimming. And when she has tried out the skating or swimming she may find that what she had looked upon as work or at best exercise is in reality a sport—recreation in the sense of combining play, exercise and sociability.

In Washington, D. C., the physical director suggested that roller skating need not necessarily be confined to youngsters with flying braids. As a result the city was given a new thrill when squads of grown-up girls joined their younger sisters on the roller skating circuit. Then, when the trolley system became a matter of luck and chance, some resourceful person suggested, "Why not skate to work?" So roller skating became a fad, a sport, an efficiency measure and incidentally a health improver.

When a walk is called a "hike" it may well serve as a nature study class,



cian and physical director to help set the wheels in motion. A health week, with lectures, free physical examinations and demonstration class work will serve to focus the attention of the community on its own health grading. Then, if the women of that community will accept the dictum that the majority of us can attain perfect health through right living, that such health is essential to business success, that it

is a journey of exploration to undiscovered beauty spots around the home city or town, and, incidentally again, a means of bringing strength to the muscles and air to the lungs and pores.

In the code of the one-hundred-percent-well girl recreation must do more than kill time or furnish amusement. It must build for health as well. The wise girl chooses her diet to suit her own particular needs. The equally wise girl will choose those forms of recreation which are direct stepping stones to greater well-being.

Health and Shoes

THE Y. W. C. A. campaign for shoes which shall fit the feet rather than deform them is gaining headway. Women who are not conscious of any other physical ailment are all too well aware of the corns and bunions which make walking an agony. Young girls who lie awake with aching arches hours after a dance or who wobble feebly along at the skating party are more ready than style makers will believe for shoes which make for comfort and exercises which result in strong, normal foot muscles.

American women are horrified at the mention of Chinese foot-binding through which thousands of Chinese children have been crippled for life. Yet how many of those women calmly accept a fashion which makes a crutch of what should be a foot covering? Girls have gone on wearing spindle-heeled, pencil-pointed shoes because

shoes. These girls had been given a list of stores which carried the approved shoes and they had learned beforehand the exact requirements for such a shoe: (1) a straight inner border, because the foot is by nature straight on the inner side; (2) a generous curve on the outside following the lines of the toes; (3) a broad, low heel; (4) preferably a flexible shank, because this allows the muscles of the arch to remain strong through use; and (5) a low cut, because this allows for free circulation and use of the foot and ankle muscles.

Where Y. W. C. A. lecture demonstrators have visited small communities, local dealers who had never before considered "approved" shoes in their ordering have found themselves



obliged to "stock in" or see much of their trade drifting to the nearest city.

In one such community a little girl came to the demonstration lecture hugging to her side a pair of patent leather pumps, just purchased, which were perfect examples of what a shoe ought not to be—according to the Y. W. C. A. lecturer and the rules of health. As the lecture progressed the girl gradually slipped the pumps further and further out of sight under her coat. These patent leather pumps were never worn. Instead, they were returned to the town dealer, who was advised to add approved shoes to his stock, unless he wanted much of his trade to drift to a nearby city.

As soon as girls realize that good feet are the foundation of good health, that bad feet are responsible for much inefficiency and poor health, and that a pinching, deforming shoe is as ugly as would be a cramping glove or a hat two sizes smaller than the head, then will many of the shoe designs of today be relegated to the curiosity heap along with the hour-glass corsets of yesterday.

fashion censors declared them to be beautiful and manufacturers accepted the decree. But not so long ago these same fashion censors stood out for small waists and tight lacing, until they were cried down by health experts and the common sense of the American people.

The girl who is on the trail of health improvement joins a hiking club in order to combine exercise with fun. But when she is obliged to drop out of line at the end of the first half mile, find a secluded stone wall and pull off first one and then the other blister-making pump—she is ready to be told of the shoe which makes neither blisters nor corns nor aching arches.

Recently when a Y. W. C. A. physician talked before a group of department store girls in New York on the relation of feet and shoes to good health, eight of these girls went straight from the meeting to invest in "approved"

Notable Speakers at Convention

THREE speakers of note have already been announced for the program of the Sixth National Convention of the Y. W. C. A. to be held in Cleveland during the week of April 13-20. Because of the changed status of women, precipitated by the war, and because of the fact that the Y. W. C. A. has not held a national convention since 1915, the meeting in Cleveland will probably be one of the most momentous in the history of the Association. About twenty-five hundred delegates from student centers, small and large cities, town and country communities in the United States and from Europe, South America and the Far East are expected to attend.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, North, is scheduled for the evening of April 13, to speak on "The Association and the Christian Church."

Dr. Fred B. Fisher, executive secretary of the industrial department of the Interchurch World Movement, will speak April 14 on "The Association and the Social Problems of ToDay."

On April 15th Dr. Earl Taylor, general secretary of the Interchurch Movement, will have the subject, "The Y. W. C. A. and its International Relationships." Other speakers from the United States and foreign countries will be announced later.

Feet the Foundation of Health



For generations Nature and the shoemaker have been pointedly disagreeing



High heel and corset for the Occident; sandal and kimono for the Orient



Nature meant us to toe straight ahead, as Indians and other good walkers have proved



Style and sense are synonymous in the code of the health-first woman

Doctoring in Labrador

DR. Vivian Belle Appleton, a Y. W. C. A. physician whose expenses are carried jointly by the Y. W. C. A. and the International Grenfell Association, writes as follows from Forteau, Labrador:

"It is maddening not getting supplies. For example, our vegetables, sugar and fresh meat have not come although ordered when we came. There are scarcely any drugs although I went to the hospital at Battle Harbor and took enough to tide over, with the hope that my order might get here before we freeze up. Our furnace broke and just as the thermometer dropped to below zero we had to depend on two little wood stoves, so most of our supplies are freezing. Little difficulties like these have to be met every day but we are doing our best and are hoping and planning.

"Our first problem for attack seemed to be teeth. They were so obviously bad. So we began preaching the gospel of the tooth brush. I extract the worst, clean up abscesses and cavities and urge brushing teeth and going to the dentist next summer for fillings. Neglect, pyorrhoia, whole mouths with abscesses around every old stump are beyond belief, in the young as well as old. We can only hope to save the children. Some of them respond quite well. We got three dozen tooth brushes at Battle Harbor for distribution.

"Then Miss Jackson began the recreation work. We have the children—school children only, because we want to encourage going to school—every Saturday afternoon. They play games in our yard, thereby learning to enjoy physical exercise and playing out of doors.

"You will be surprised to hear that the dress reforms most needed here are shoes and corsets. Small waists and lacing are the fashion. The skin boots cramp the big toe and make people feel that the boots are short.

"Nutritional problems must be gone into. A family of three has for the year six barrels of white flour, sixty pounds of rather poor butter, sixty gallons of molasses, a case of condensed milk. Scurvy comes in the spring. Milk and fresh vegetables are lacking. 'Dairy farming' and 'gardening' are the common topics in most of my conversations with the men. I'll soon have the reputation of being a first-rate farmer instead of a physician. Fortunately, we owned from land at home and I know whereof I speak. Also we are planning gardening for the children in the spring, choosing those vegetables which are most suited to supply their food deficiency. If we can show them how to make keeping a cow

pay and the advantages of having a garden, the nutritional problems will be much better solved than by doling out food to them to the end of time.

"We are not daunted by the difficulties. We may soon be frozen in, but we hope to have some real results to report to you, in the spring.

"During the three months we have been here two hundred and twenty patients have been treated; three hundred and seventy calls made; fifteen communities visited; four hundred and forty miles travelled and recreation conducted for children and young people. Social morality problems are complex but stimulating."

The Light of the Candle

THE following excerpt is from the letter of the superintendent of schools at Kenosha, Wisconsin, to a headquarters' physician who had previously lectured in the town:

"As I write I am reminded of that meeting with the Italian women at the Bam School, where you spoke with an accompaniment of crying babies. You will be interested in knowing that that meeting started things. The class which volunteered to meet for instruction in English has persisted. Not satisfied with two lessons a week, they asked for a daily lesson and we finally compromised on three. A woman of fifty-three years has joined the class, and the others are beginning to call for other work than the reading. One of the first books they read was the 'Well Baby Primer.' Miss O'Hare tells me that they were surprised to learn that beer is not good for babies. They had supposed it was. The success of this experiment has caused another kindergartner to start a class among Polish women. So you see, 'how far that little candle throws his beams.'"

Demonstration Health Center

The Y. W. C. A. health center reported on below was begun in July, 1919, with no other advertising than that of a few health talks given to girls in stores and factories.

July 21 to Dec. 31

Examinations made	754
Lectures given	89
Attendance	6374
Health exercise classes.....	76
Attendance	1163
Special recreation events.....	57
Attendance	1237
Average per night	
For examinations	9
For special exercises.....	15
For recreation.....	20-35

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Blue Triangle News

No. 91

Published by the War Work Council
of the National Board of the

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600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Feb. 27, 1920

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

The Y. W. C. A. and the Girl Away from Home



ONCE every minute or two some girl, somewhere, believes that she wants to fly from the home nest to explore larger worlds. Perhaps the home dishes have piled themselves before her in the home sink for the once-too-often time. Perhaps she has never in her life realized the beauty of the green of spring or the soft white of winter, because hens to be fed and cows to be milked

have always loomed so large in the foreground of her vision.

Again, there is the girl who must leave home, perhaps because hers is the one mouth too many to feed. She must leave school that the younger children may keep on. She must contribute to the family budget, but the home town affords only two openings—"helping" in the dry goods store at five dollars a week or doing general housework. To this girl the big city sounds like an untouched mine of possibilities.

Streets of Many Turnings

Whatever the cause, threaded through practically every stream of people which makes its way from the incoming city trains out through the terminal gates, are the girls who have burned the home bridges behind them to make their way in the Land of the Unknown. And these girls who come to the city alone, without friends or relatives, find that the streets have many turnings.

There are the streets where "Rooms to Let" stares boldly from the window fronts and only the initiated can know for certain whether a haven or a pitfall lies behind the words.

Down through industry's streetways the girl follows the line of the "Help Wanted" signs. Again and again the promise of those signs dies in the knowledge that "only experienced girls need apply."

Even when the end of the search has come and some employer curtly tells her he will "give her a trial," there are other unexplored streets with many turnings.

At first the girl "eats around," going from one clattering restaurant to another and rising hungry from each meal because her flattening purse always lies between her and the menu card. Then come weeks at a boarding house table where the milk is too blue and the butter too yellow.

The wage which seems so large in the thinking of the folks at home scarcely stretches from one week's end to the next. The girl begins saving, nickel by nickel, the money which will replace the old shoes, scarcely holding themselves together, with new. Little by little she shaves down her spending by walking home from work or by surreptitiously washing out her clothes and hanging them by the window at night.

Where Only the Fittest Survive

When the new shoes are only five days beyond her reach, the girl is taken ill, perhaps because of the too-blue milk of the boarding house and the too-little air of the factory.

And then it is that the girl puts to the test the landlady's code that women lodgers who are well and pay in advance are to be endured, but women lodgers who are sick should not exist. The factory pays only for the hours actually spent within its walls. So, when the girl finally crawls out of bed, her first task is to find a cheaper room, perhaps an attic corner which is oven-hot in summer and ice-cold in winter.

In the end she may go back home, beaten in the city's race for existence. Or perhaps she struggles on, gaining a

foothold little by little until her wage becomes a salary and comforts are accepted as necessities.

In either case her struggle has been unnecessarily hard and long because of the many blind alleys down which she has turned before coming to the street which would mean happiness and well-being for her. And yet she might have gone straight to that street if only there had been someone to direct her steps.

A Baedeker of Short Cuts

Suppose that, instead of following the trail of the "To Let" signs, the girl away from home makes the Y. W. C. A. rooms registry office the starting point in her quest. She has come at an opportune time, on a day when there happens to be a vacancy in the Association residence, the Y. W. C. A. community home. Just that morning one of the residence girls was called away by the illness of her mother and the registry ascertains that the new arrival may have her room.

Thus the girl, who three hours before was a stranger in the city, finds herself a member of the Y. W. C. A. family. Her room, like the rooms of the other girls around her, is the kind of which she has always dreamed, dainty, spotless, airy, private. On the top floor or in the basement of the building is the laundry where the girl can cut down on the week's expenses by washing and ironing her clothes herself. And there is the ubiquitous sewing machine which does duty for the tear in an old garment or the seam in a new one.



Her first evening in the residence the girl finds that the parlor, with its soft hangings, its reading tables, piano, victrola and brightly blazing fireplace is an after-dinner friendly spot which makes of the residents a family group. And she knows that when boy friends have been added to her circle of acquaintances there are the parlorettes in which she can play hostess.

Or perhaps the girl comes to the residence at a time when every available room is taken and the waiting list for vacancies is already inches long. Or perhaps the city for which she bought her ticket does not yet boast an Association residence.

In that case the room's registry will give her a list of rooms which meet the requirements of decent living and the length of her purse strings as well. She knows that this list represents weeks or months of a house-to-house canvass of the city, to determine those sections safe or suitable for girl lodgers, the houses which give parlor, housekeeping or laundry privileges and those rooms which have the essential sanitary conveniences and at least ordinary comforts, including sufficient heat. In short, she knows that a group of Y. W. C. A. secretaries have saved her hours and perhaps days of wasted searching by weeding out for her in advance those rooming possibilities which will suit her needs and her tastes.

What is more, the girl's mother knows that through this



weeding out the girl will be sure of protection, but protection without surveillance; that Blue Triangle secretaries will gladly play the role of mother-by-proxy, advising and guiding without interfering or dictating; and that if the girl follows the Y. W. C. A. guide posts she can find pleasure without harm, fun without coarseness and freedom without license.

Fitting the Job and the Girl to Each Other

Possibly the girl comes armored with some trade or vocation with which to fight her way among the city's wage earners. But it is more likely that she brings with her only a miscellaneous collection of small-town learning which has little or no market value.

But the Y. W. C. A. employment bureau exists for just such girls as she. She is told what firms are open to the untrained, inexperienced girl. And she knows that working with those firms will mean sanitary, safe conditions, an eight-hour day and at least a living wage. Otherwise, the firms would not appear on the Y. W. C. A. list.

The girl finds that her minimum wage covers the necessities of living but that it does not include the first-floor-room with cretonne hangings, the extra dress or the theatre tickets of which she had dreamed. So, again, the Y. W. C. A. stands ready to show her the short cuts to the better job with its better pay.

There are the evening classes, run at cost, where the girl can learn the stenography and typewriting which will start her on the climb to a secretary's desk. If she already knows stenography she can add the French or Spanish which may double her salary with the export firm. Or she may learn the dressmaking and millinery which will make possible three dresses and three hats where the budget covered only two before.



Better yet, she may find that what had seemed drudgery at home—cooking and housekeeping—becomes a dignified art when interpreted in terms of home administration and dietetic preparation of foods.

To train girls for jobs which best fit them and jobs which they fit best is the purpose of the supplementary courses offered by the Y. W. C. A.

The High Cost of Eating

IN all the weeks and months before the living wage stretches itself to a luxuries-included salary there is the problem of eating, the three meals a day which must be nourishing, satisfying and inexpensive all in one. Two times out of three the girl will find that meals are not included with the room she wishes to rent and she has no choice but to "eat around." In those restaurants she can afford the food is neither nourishing nor satisfying.

Again the girl turns to the Y. W. C. A. which has anticipated her need. In Y. W. C. A. cafeterias she can get the kind of food which is nourishing first of all, which tastes like home and which keeps inside the budget line in cost. And all that she is asked to do in return is to eliminate the expense of waitresses by becoming a self-server, joining the line of tray-bearing girls who choose their meals from among the dishes temptingly displayed on counter or steam table.

Playtime Hours



If the girl's twenty-four - hour day is divided into the three shifts popularly known as "eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for play," she will find the Y. W. C. A. equipped for the play-time shift as for the others. If she remembers to define recreation as something which shall build for health as well as give pleasure, she will spend many of her after-work

hours in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, the swimming pool or the skating rink. She will join a hiking club and learn that walking, which she had thought a task, may become a sport. Over her week-ends she will relax from the city strain in the quiet of a Y. W. C. A. suburban vacation home.

In short, the girl away from home who turns first to the Y. W. C. A. may find herself started on the straight road to all-round well-being.

Helping Poland to Help Herself

FOR Poland the war is not yet over. The roar of cannon has ceased, but through the stillness of the aftermath come the wails of hundreds of starving babies and the groans of the sick and dying.

A Polish Grey Samaritan, trained under the Y. W. C. A. in America for service in the land of her ancestors, writes: "People here live in holes in the ground like animals. The villages are burned down; one seldom sees a hut. There are typhoid and other diseases everywhere, for the ground is terribly damp and there is no fuel. Moreover, there is almost nothing to eat.

"'Oh, if not for America, we don't know what would happen to us' are words that one constantly hears."

The Y. W. C. A. has already contributed the training, transportation and salaries for three months of the Polish Grey Samaritans, who are now doing social service work throughout Poland under the direction of the Government. Recently, a Blue Triangle club was opened in the tenement districts of Warsaw and it immediately became so popular that members and visitors were obliged to take turns in coming. In many cases this club was the only place in which the women could be warm.

But so great and so immediate are the needs among women and girls that the continuation committee of the Association has now voted an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for four definite projects—a club center for working girls in Warsaw, a rest camp in the suburbs, a training school for representative Polish women, that they may be equipped to continue the service for girls after the withdrawal of the American secretaries, and rest and recreation work for Polish women who have volunteered to leave their life of leisure to serve as nurses for the Polish Army.

"Building for Her"

"BUILDING for HER" is a one-reel motion picture which shows how Greensboro, N. C., put across its building fund. The reason why Greensboro's old Y.W.C.A. building needed to be superseded with a new structure is convincingly pictured as well as the means by which the attention of citizens can be focused upon a campaign. Greensboro went more than three hundred dollars over its \$125,000 goal.

The finance department of the National Board, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, has prints of this motion picture, which can be borrowed for the cost of transportation or bought for fifty dollars.

Homes for the Girls Away from Home

TODAY, as in the past, the employed woman or girl working away from home finds the housewife all too ready to close the door on her while she opens it wide to the man lodger, with his thicker pay envelope and his lesser need for privileges. Here and there, a manufacturer is anxious to furnish housing accommodation for women because without it he cannot get enough female help for his factory. But in general society recognizes little or no obligation to provide decent living for the women upon whose labor and brain power much of our commercial and industrial success depends. The woman is sought as a worker and shunned or ignored as a lodger.

During its entire half century of service the Y. W. C. A. has been in the business of providing homes for women. This business has grown with the increasing demand, but it has never been adequate to the need. The time has come when the Association can render a magnificent service by pioneering in a country-wide housing scheme which shall be so organized as to produce a slight return on the entire investment, thus putting the plan beyond the stigma of charity. The time has come when the Y. W. C. A. should do its big share in making obsolete the hall-bedroom, paper-bag existence of the average working girl.

BLANCHE GEARY,

Director, Economic Bureau, National Board, Y. W. C. A.

Giving the Colored Girl Her Chance

THE war shoved colored women far ahead in the ranks of industry. These women made good and the news of their success traveled to their colored sisters. Thousands of girls migrated from South to North, lured on by the promise of higher wages.

The girls found the jobs, but they also found that jobs and a place to live did not go together. Industry had expanded; building had stood still. The same condition existed for the white girl, but in lesser degree, for the simple reason that white tenants were admitted where colored ones were shunned. The result for the colored girl was congestion and exorbitant rents.

In 1919 the Y. W. C. A. accepted this problem as a part of its responsibility to women. As a result rooms registries, where colored girls could be directed to rooms which would be safe, sanitary and comfortable, were established in eight cities. In New York City alone 3000 placements have been made.

In addition the Association has converted an apartment house, accommodating ninety persons, into an Association residence for colored girls. This residence is diagonally opposite one of the Association cafeterias and has transient rooms, parlors and a laundry.

One residence, even in addition to a rooms registry, cannot begin to meet the housing need, but it is a step in the right direction.

The Girl Who Saw

THE following letter comes from a girl in Kansas. It is typical of many others received by the Association.

"We really need a Y. W. C. A. and I can tell you why I think so. We have a town here of fourteen thousand inhabitants, not counting a student population of nearly four thousand. We have practically 600 girls who are working in the business section of the town, 97 teachers in the public schools and I should say at least 100 girls who are working in homes in the city. Beside these we have a business college which enrolls several hundred, two-thirds of whom are girls, 388 girls in the high school and 221 in the junior high school beside the girls in the grade schools. We have two sections of the town which contain hundreds of homes into which it would be impossible for a girl to take any company she respected or at least into which the girls will not take their friends. We have a paper mill, a flour mill, an overall factory and two cigar factories. And for all of these

The House at the End of the Bridge

LOOKING across the international bridge at El Paso, Texas, straight into Mexico, is the hospitality house of the Young Women's Christian Association, extending a welcome and offering hospitality to the thousands that daily pass over the Rio Grande River between Mexico and the United States.

In its hospitality house the Y. W. C. A. has adapted to the uses of peace the idea of the famous war-time hostess house. Men, women and babies may be seen in the rest room. Ivory white furniture trimmed in red and black, fresh white curtains, easy chairs, couches, potted plants and pictures give a home touch, while a piano, victrola, a typewriter and two sewing machines offer entertainment or convenience. The telephone is free and letters are written without charge for those who wish to have letters written for them.

"We try as women to do the things for women and children that busy immigration officials haven't time for," says Miss Vera Sturges, secretary for foreign community work of the Y. W. C. A. in the Southwest. "We help the women with their shopping, direct them about their passports, tell them how to have their bank checks cashed, buy their railroad tickets and do numberless other little things that are bewildering to strange, foreign women."

Mrs. Georgia B. Burlingham, wife of the American consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, is hostess at the hospitality house.

Catching Up with Our Needs

"A CHECK for the work prevents a check to it" is becoming the motto of far-sighted employers when Y. W. C. A. building campaigns are mentioned. They are realizing more and more that good housing means better health for girls and that better health means better employees.

Fort Worth, Texas, has undertaken an \$800,000 building campaign, because living in that city is so congested that persons are limited to a five-day stay in the hotel and there is only a hit-or-miss, lodging-house provision for the 25,000 employed girls.

The employers of the Illinois Glass Company promptly gave five \$2,000 gifts toward the \$12,000 fund, because living conditions in Alton are now so hopeless that many manufacturers are paying the commutation of their employees from long distances.

Y. W. C. A. building campaigns for 1920 already total \$9,900,000 and range from \$75,000 to \$800,000. They include the following cities:

Atlanta, Georgia
Billings, Montana
Butte, Montana
Camden, New Jersey
Casper, Wyoming
Clarksburg, West Virginia
Columbia, South Carolina
Davenport, Iowa
Denver, Colorado
Des Moines, Iowa
Fargo, North Dakota
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Fort Worth, Texas
Gloversville, New York
Greenville, South Carolina
Houston, Texas

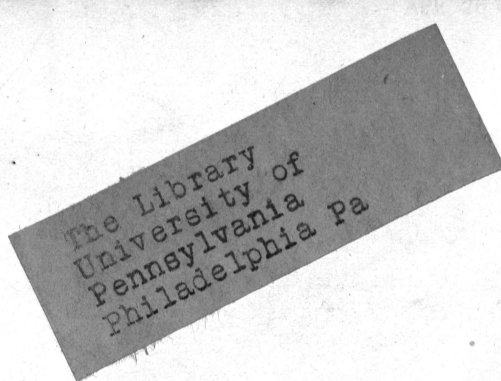
Hutchinson, Kansas
Kansas City, Kansas
Knoxville, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mobile, Alabama
Muscatine, Iowa
Norfolk, Virginia
Portland, Oregon
Reading, Pennsylvania
St. Louis, Missouri
Tonawanda, New York
Toledo, Ohio
Watertown, New York

girls what are we doing? . . . L—— is doing absolutely nothing for the working girls nor has she ever done anything for them.

"Rooms are very scarce on account of the large number of students and there is no organization to aid a girl who comes to L—— for the first time to get a room. The board at the restaurants is poor and high and this is where most of the out-of-town girls have to take their meals. There is no place in town where a girls' gymnasium class can be held. However, the town has a fine Y. M. C. A. and has had for years. Now, if this is not enough to make you think we need a Y. W. C. A. I can tell you loads of more specific things."

Correction

IN the December 31 issue of the Blue Triangle News a statement was made that Butte, Montana, had carried on a \$6,000 campaign and had realized \$7,500. The item should have referred to Boise, Idaho, which held its campaign from the 18th to the 24th of November.



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No. 92

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

March 31, 1920

THE CHALLENGE TO THE Y. W. C. A. OF TOMORROW

APRIL 13, 1920, marks the opening in Cleveland, Ohio, of the Sixth National Convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States. War conditions stretched the usual two-year period between conventions to five—five of the most important years in the history of the world and the Y.W.C.A.

Since 1915 the Association has taken long strides ahead, has grown and achieved even beyond the dreams of those delegates to the Fifth Convention who, through their legislation, helped to shape what was then its future, what is now a part of its past. Looking back over that space of five years, with its record of accomplishment unforeseen, the delegates of 1920 may well find encouragement and inspiration to meet the challenge of tomorrow.

In 1915

—the total membership of the Y.W.C.A. was 360,865;

—there were 994 local Associations, of which 721 were student organizations, 255 city and 18 county; town Associations were unknown;

—International Institutes or work for foreign-born women existed in four cities only, New York, Lawrence, Trenton and Los Angeles;

—colored work was in its infancy, inadequately equipped with 15 centers;

—Indian student Associations numbered 19;

—paid workers of the Association totaled 1,996, including 115 national and 1,881 officers;

—the importance of girls' work was beginning to be realized, having been established in 214 Associations, with a membership of 28,940;

(Continued on page 2)

The following statistics represent regular, not war, activities:

In 1920

—approximately 400,000 women are enrolled under the Blue Triangle banner;
—the total number of Associations has swelled to 1,153, the student organizations to 742, the city to 326 and the county to 29; town Associations have sprung up in 56 centers;

—International Institutes have multiplied to 55, with a program as broad-gauged as the needs of the foreign-born women themselves;

—colored centers have increased to 52, through which 88,259 colored girls are reached;

—seven new Indian Associations raise the figure to 26;

—the number of paid workers has almost

doubled, totaling 3,225, with 434 national and 2,791 local officers;

—the 'teen-age girl is coming into her own and girls' work is now a distinct department in approximately 566 centers, reaching about 100,000 girls.

(Continued on page 3)

Herbert Hoover Ready to Help

National Board of the Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Friends:

I consider it a privilege to join in any support of the work of your organization. Contact with your members in Europe, who were engaged in the alleviation of misery and in constructive work in connection with our Army, invariably impressed everyone with the practical service, character and high ideals of the entire organization. I can imagine nothing that makes for better citizenship than so great a voluntary organization devoted to the improvement of its members and to service to the community.



Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

In 1915
(Cont. from page 1)

—199 Associations boasted 2,904 gymnasium classes; a Commission on Social Morality had visited a total of 54 schools, colleges and clubs and had lectured to approximately 10,000 students;
—there were throughout the country 170 Y.W.C.A. cafeterias serving nourishing food at reasonable cost;
—conferences, including those for city, town and country, student, industrial and girls' work, numbered 23, with an attendance of 6,104;
—foreign work (not war work) was being carried on in a total of 15 cities in China, Japan, India, South America and Turkey.

Convention Problems

What is the proposed alternate membership basis in student Associations?

UP to the present time membership in a Protestant evangelical church has been a qualification without which no person could become an active or voting member of the Young Women's Christian Association. Because of requests from a number of important college and university Associations, as well as from the World's Student Christian Federation, it has been proposed to change this basis of membership among students to a personal test.

The membership clause of the proposed amendment, which received a majority vote at the Fifth National Convention, reads as follows: "Any woman of the institution may be a member of the Association provided that she is in sympathy with the purpose of the Association; and that she makes the following declaration, 'It is my purpose to live as a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ.'" This amendment must receive a majority vote at the April Convention before it can become operative.

What is the request from the industrial membership to the convention?

The Industrial Clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association make three distinct recommendations to the convention: first, the adoption of certain industrial standards and principles which shall better working conditions for women; second, the promoting of education among our constituency in industrial problems and methods for their solution; and, third, that the whole Association work for proper laws and their enforcement.

What shall be the program of the National Young Women's Christian Association during the next few years?

The budget is simply the expense of carrying a program. To vote on a budget is to vote on the size of a program. How large a budget is voted and how that budget shall be raised will determine the extensiveness and intensiveness of the Y. W. C. A. work in the immediate future.

What part can the Young Women's Christian Association have in relieving the present housing situation?

In view of the fact that the housing situation throughout the country is particularly serious for employed girls and women, it is recommended that Associations everywhere make a special study of

Top of triangle, left to right: Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the National Board; Miss Katherine Heath Hawes, chairman of the South Atlantic field committee; Mrs. Stephen B. Penrose, first vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, president of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Y.W.C.A.; Miss Amy Smith, executive of the South Atlantic field committee; Mrs. W. P. Harford, president of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States.

OUR COMMON PURPOSE

OUR reasons for holding a convention are, after all, not the more complex ones of organization and technique, but the fundamental ones of our deep, human needs. Our common purpose draws us together as a magnet collects steel filings. The delegates to the convention will come from every corner of the country, from every type of woman and girl.

The benefits that the convention ought to bring must grow out of personal relationships, out of seeing one another face to face. The older women need the contacts with girls, the students need to meet business girls, the town women need to know country women. We want to talk over our problems, our failures, our needs.

Bricks are not of much use by themselves, but brought together, laid in order, cemented with mortar, they become a shelter, a home, a school, a church. Separately, each one of us can do but little; together, cemented by understanding and sympathy, by common experience and united prayer, the convention can make our separate efforts part of a glorious whole and can help the Association to become more truly a part of God's own vision for American women.

EMMA BAILEY
SPEER.
President
National
Board

local conditions and use their influence in their communities to secure, on a sound, financial basis, at reasonable prices, adequate housing to meet the needs of girls and women.

Left side of triangle, top to bottom: Mrs. Walter Merriam, treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Y.W.C.A. and chairman of the special convention committee; Mrs. W. A. Moses, second vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; (bottom) Mrs. John French, chairman of the executive committee of the National Board. Right side of triangle, top to bottom: Miss Marie Wing, general secretary of the Cleveland Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin, executive of the Ohio and West Virginia field committee.

In 1920
(Cont. from page 1)

—gymnasium classes have gone over the 4,000 mark; the record for community lectures stands at 3,957, for student lectures at 1,393, for physical examinations at 2,158 and for health centers at 4;
—popular demand and popular support have raised the number of cafeterias to more than 200;
—the record for conferences, acknowledged to be one of the most effective methods of concentrating Y.W.C.A. service, is 35, with an attendance of 9,708;
—4 new centers of work have been opened in China, 2 in Japan, 2 in India and 3 in South America, bringing the total to 25.

to Think About

How can the Young Women's Christian Association contribute to the woman's movement for health?

As women emerge more and more into a life of industrial, political and social activity, their health status becomes increasingly important. Therefore, it is recommended that facilities for gymnasium and recreational work in local Associations be increased and strengthened, that the health education program initiated through lectures and health examinations, be developed and that wherever possible the work shall be conducted in cooperation with the Women's Foundation for Health (an association of fourteen national women's organizations in the interests of health).

How shall we provide adequate leadership for the continually expanding program of work?

Because of the difficulties of enlarging the employed leadership in the Association in proportion to the increase of work and the consequent new responsibility which must fall on volunteer leaders, it is recommended that a commission be appointed to study the problem of providing and training an adequate leadership.

How can we help determine the place and the success of women as workers?

Today there is no unanimity of opinion as to the ideal toward which women should be educated, nor is there any clear policy for their vocational training. Therefore, it is recommended that the educational departments and committees of local Associations and of the National Board shall study the place and significance of work in the life of women and shall promote such instruction, training and activities as the results of their study shall warrant.

Shall we have a new local unit of affiliation called the district Association?

At present there are four local units—city, town, county and student Associations. A district Association would be like a county Association in all points except that of area, which would be defined by natural social conditions rather than by political boundaries.

CONVENTION PROGRAM



Miss Michi Kawai



Dr. S. Earl Taylor



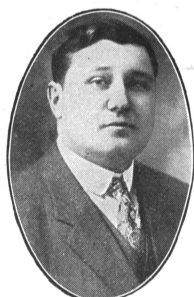
Rev. Charles W. Gilkey



Miss Mary Van Kleek



Bishop F. J. McConnell



Dr. Fred B. Fisher



Miss Grace L. Coppock

DURING the six days of the convention, which will meet in the Masonic Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, from April 13 to April 20, the morning and afternoon sessions will be given to the presentation and discussion of the business of the convention. On three of the afternoons the assemblage will divide into sections for the consideration of particular phases of Association activities, such as city, student, town and country work. Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago, will give a series of five morning talks.

The evening sessions will be under the leadership of men and women of nation-wide distinction, who will consider the relationship of the Young Women's Christian Association to the church, to the social order, to international Christianity, to the woman movement and to the mission field in which the American Association operates. Among the speakers will be Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Fred B. Fisher, secretary of the Industrial Relationship Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, Dr. S. Earl Taylor, general secretary of the Interchurch World Movement, Bishop F. J. McConnell, of the Denver, Colorado, diocese of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, Miss Grace Coppock, national secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in China, Miss Michi Kawai, national secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Japan, Miss Mary Van Kleek, director of the Division of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Plans for the Saturday evening of the convention, called Association Night or Membership Night, are in charge of a local committee and remain a mystery—but a mystery which all members will wish to fathom. A three-day conference of the Employed Officers' Association will follow the convention.

Convention Exhibit

NO less a place than the ball room of the Masonic Temple will be the home of the convention exhibit, planned and directed by Miss Mary Tison Page of the National Board. The line of pillars down either side of the room will make what may be called natural boundaries for the exhibit booths.

At one end of the hall will be a replica of a Y.W.C.A. hostess house, true to form with wicker furniture and chintz hangings, which will serve the practical purpose of a rest room, writing room and meeting place for friends. A Y.W.C.A. classroom of 1860, with paneled walls, oval-framed photographs and braided rag rugs, will show three girls of the period, gowned in stiff crinoline, one of whom will be learning the newest profession of the times, typewriting.

In general, the various phases of Association work will be illustrated through models, posters, maps and charts. Special features will be the medals given Y.W.C.A. workers in the war, with letters of appreciation from such officials as Premier Clémenceau, General Pershing and President Wilson; foreign-born girls in native costume, practicing the arts of their homelands; the replica of a vacation camp for industrial girls; dolls costumed to show the different classes of Chinese society; models of three stage scenes illustrating pageantry; and samples of approved shoes to demonstrate one phase of the health work.

After each afternoon session of the convention, between five and six, there will be four-minute speakers from among active members—industrial, foreign-born, college and other groups—with demonstrations by the girls themselves of various activities, such as Girl Reserve work.

Notice

THE *Blue Triangle News*, which was issued weekly during January and February, will appear once a month in future.

Taking the "Y" to the Girl

INSTEAD of waiting for the girls to come to them at some remote or inconvenient center, the industrial Y.W.C.A. workers are adopting a different method—that of taking the Association centers to the girls. In a number of cities the Association has opened buildings in the heart of the industrial section for the sole use of factory workers. Six more centers are being conducted in isolated regions, such as the mill villages of the South, the mining towns of West Virginia and among the fruit pickers and cannery workers on the Pacific Coast. In the case of the fruit pickers who are itinerant workers, the service center must become literally a portable house, traveling from place to place with the pickers.

Another innovation is the method of management, under which the directing board of ten members is made up of five volunteer workers and five representatives of the girls themselves. The subordinate committees on finance and house management are also made up of both committee women and girls, and the committee on recreation is composed entirely of girls.

Among other things, the girls are informed of their own state laws relating to employment, so that they may recognize whether their own working conditions measure up to the standards outlined.

Y. W. C. A. Endorses Maternity Bill

THE Maternity and Infancy Bill which is now before the United States Senate for consideration has been endorsed by the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. and will receive the support of the organization. This bill provides for the public protection of maternity and infancy and for a method of cooperation between the Government of the United States and the several States. It also provides for instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy and such study and investigations and reports as will further the efficient administration of the measure.

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Blue Triangle News

Published by the War Work Council
of the National Board of the

Young Womens Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

No. 93

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

April, 1920

Our Blue Triangle Sisters Across Seas

“WHAT we need is friends who will come out and settle among us, learn our language, study our conditions and teach us to lead our own people.” Such is the message of a Christian Indian woman to the Y. W. C. A. of America.

As one would turn to an older sister, grown strong and self-reliant with more than half a century of living and testing and proving, so the Young Women's Christian Associations of the Orient and South America, still scarcely beyond their infancy, turn to the American Y. W. C. A. for help and guidance. To them the American secretary is a friendly interpreter who lays cornerstones and erects scaffoldings upon which they may build structures which become their very own. Self-support and native leadership are the goals toward which these countries strive.

Only as late as 1903 did the first American secretary sail for China to unfurl the banner of the Blue Triangle in the city of Shanghai. Yet today 80% of the local Y. W. C. A. work in China is self-supporting. Of the 37 workers in Japan 14 are Americans, one is Canadian, and 29 are nationals. These sisters across the sea are eager to learn self-reliance, ready to do their share. But the burden is still too great to be borne alone.

We cannot forget that although there are four times as many women in China as in the United States, there are still sixteen times as many Y. W. C. A. centers in the United States as in China. We cannot forget that for every

graduate from the Normal Physical Training School there are as many as four or five positions waiting. We must not forget that in the entire province of Czechuan (as large as France) there are only two Christian high schools for girls. We must not forget that in nearly every South American city where girls come in from the provinces as students or industrial workers there is scarcely any provision for their comfortable or safe living.

The world war has shoved the women of all lands decades ahead in their outreachings. In foreign countries, even more than in America, the need and the appeal for more Y. W. C. A. activities far outstrip the possibilities of support. For every secretary we send abroad, ten, twenty more are needed. In short, what we are doing is infinitesimal in face of what we might do.

And this year, not next, is the time to act. If we wait, these women of foreign lands, grown impatient at delay, will hurry ahead without our guidance and will stumble, perhaps fall, on the road which our experience might have made smooth.

Why the Y.W.C.A. Should Be in Foreign Lands

BECAUSE China has a population of 400,000,000—one-fourth of all the world's people;

Because 95% of China's people are illiterate; not one woman in a thousand can read or write; only 2% of the children are in school;

Because the teaching of Christianity is prohibited in the schools of Japan;

Because out of 30,000 students of college grade in Tokyo, nine-tenths definitely enrolled themselves as without religion;

Because 60% of the factory workers in Japan are women;

Because there are 315,000,000 people in India—one-fifth of the world's population;

Because 50,000,000 outcasts, the lower caste, have no social or religious privileges;

Because 288,000,000 persons are unable to read or write, and a woman of India is regarded as unworthy of an education;

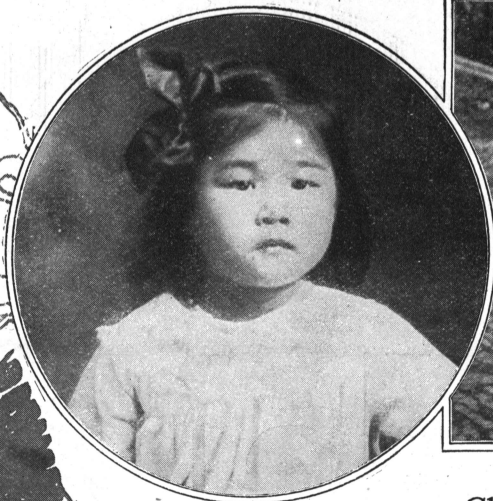
Because, during the past ten years Buddhists have increased 11%, Mohammedans 6%, Hindus 4% and Protestant Indian Christians 48%;

Because South America is three times as large as China and four times as large as India; Brazil alone is larger than the whole of Europe;

Because three out of every four persons in South America can neither read nor write;

Because the universities are non-religious and students and professors are agnostic or openly infidel.

Links in the Y. W. C. A. World Chain



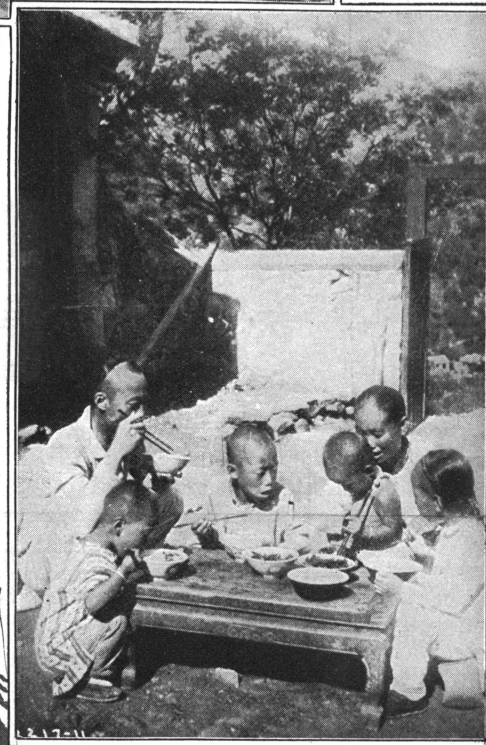
China

In a land where famine and starvation solve the problem of too many mouths to feed, girl children are likely to be counted among calamities. For the one girl who is taught to read and write, 999 others remain illiterate.



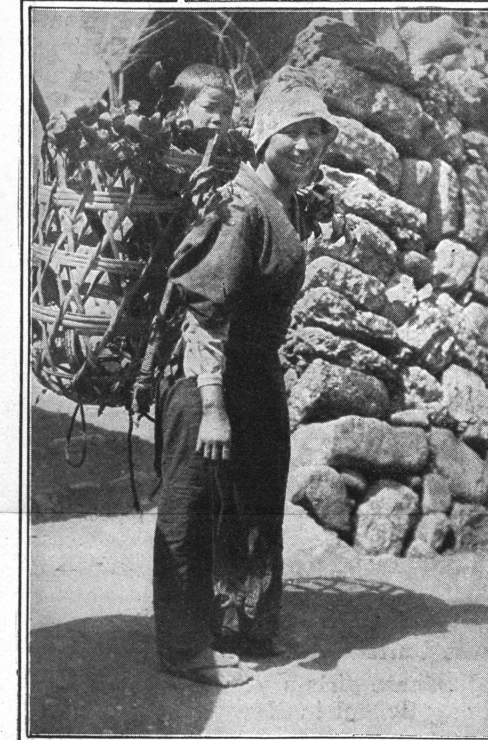
Japan

From field to factory, with a twelve to sixteen-hour day, is the step the 20th century has forced on thousands of Japanese women.



India

Upper-caste women are leaving seclusion, attending schools and colleges in ever-increasing numbers and trying to grapple with the problems of India—government, labor, caste, child marriage. Schools for children of servants and outcasts, hospital visiting, play centers and health lectures are features of the social work they are attempting.



South America

South American girls of Buenos Aires are dainty and chic and are usually skilled in the making of beautiful embroidery, dresses, lingerie and hand-painted china. What they need is a more all-round training which will fit them for the responsibilities and opportunities of business, professional and industrial careers.



Y. W. C. A. work in India was begun twenty-five years ago. Today there are Blue Triangle centers in ten cities and 93 towns and stations. Since 1903, when the first American secretary sailed for China, the Y. W. C. A. has spread to ten Chinese cities. Five city Associations and 30 student Associations mark the advance of the Blue Triangle in Japan since 1905. The Y. W. C. A. in South America is still little more than a dot upon the map, consisting of two city Associations, a student hostel and a foyer.



Another Rung in the South American Ladder

FOR more than ten years the Y. W. C. A. in South America has meant simply the Y. W. C. A. of Buenos Aires—one Association, housed in inadequate rented quarters, for an entire continent. Only in this year of 1920 is the Buenos Aires Association to have a building of its own. Only in this year of 1920 has a second South American Association center been organized in Rio de Janeiro. This center will be in charge of two North American secretaries formerly associated with the Buenos Aires organization.

In ten years the number of wage-earning women in Buenos Aires alone has jumped from a negligible few to more than 150,000. In all of the cities there are practically no lunch rooms for women workers. During the two-hour noon periods (necessitated because of the mid-day heat) there is no organized provision for recreation. Vocational courses, which might lift women higher in the scale of industry, are almost unknown. Trained women nurses are still a curiosity.

Thought-leaders in four of South America's countries, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, are urging us to help them in bringing to the girls of South America those opportunities for which the Y. W. C. A. stands.

New York City Campaign

PRACTICALLY every Blue Triangle girl in New York City's membership of 23,000 had a part in the campaign held March 22-31. Large gifts from Board members and friends of the Association ranged from \$2,000 to \$300,000. The Japanese of New York, of whom there are 6,000 in the city and 2,000 in the suburbs, raised \$40,000 toward a dormitory and recreation center in Osaka and a recreation center in Oji, a suburb of Tokyo. According to figures announced on April 9, \$1,085,993 had been raised and contributions were still coming in.

Ingenious money-raising schemes added interest to the campaign and competition was keen among the twenty-two teams. A shoe-shining parlor at headquarters was "manned" by be-gloved girl boot blacks. The West Side Branch Association sold a mile of green tape at \$1.00 a foot. Any quantity of tape could be purchased, giving each member an opportunity to subscribe according to her means. Dances, vaudeville entertainments, a country fair, recitals and concerts were features of the program arranged by the two Studio Club teams. Still another branch "speculated" in house building by selling bricks at \$1.00 each and windows and doors from \$5.00 up.

What Our Money Can Buy

For China

- \$2,000—will support an American secretary; 82 secretaries should be in China this year.
- \$115,200—will erect and equip an Association building in Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Foochow, or Tientsin.
- \$96,200—will build and equip a National Physical Training School; \$4,700 will equip the gymnasium; \$1,400 will equip a laboratory; \$1,400 will provide the athletic field; \$70 will furnish a room in the school.
- \$6,900—will finance a program of health lectures and demonstrations which will bring to hundreds of women the knowledge of better babies and better homes.
- \$6,900—is needed to enable Chinese girls to attend the Physical Training School; \$180 will give one girl a year's scholarship.
- \$514,900—will support the work planned for 1920.

For India

- \$2,000—will support an American secretary; 26 secretaries should be in India this year.
- \$26,000—will provide an Association building in Delhi.
- \$1,050—will finance the conferences planned for the year.
- \$2,100—will provide moving picture equipment for five centers.
- \$4,200—is needed for training native secretaries in India.
- \$73,475—will support the work planned for 1920.

For Japan

- \$2,000—will support an American secretary; 29 secretaries should be in Japan this year.
- \$57,000—will erect and equip an Association building in Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, or Kyoto.
- \$28,150—will build and equip a hostel in Tokyo, Osaka or Kobe; \$70 will furnish one room.
- \$2,300—will finance the summer conferences; \$30 will send a Japanese girl to a conference.
- \$5,700—will establish a service center for girls emigrating from Japan to the United States.
- \$2,500—will give two Japanese girls a year's training in the National Training School in New York.
- \$2,000—is needed for training native secretaries in Japan; \$175 will give one girl the necessary training.
- \$198,300—will support the work planned for 1920.

For South America

- \$2,000—will support a secretary; 33 secretaries should be in South America this year.
- \$65,500—will build and equip a hostel in Buenos Aires or Sau Paulo.
- \$11,000—will provide a vacation home for young women.
- \$3,500—will provide a student foyer in Santiago, Chile.
- \$238,200—will support the work planned for 1920.



Blue Triangle News

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No. 94

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

May, 1920

The Cleveland Convention and What It Did

MORE than 2,700 delegates, representing 486 local Associations from all parts of the United States and foreign countries, were present at the Sixth National Convention of the Y. W. C. A., held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 13 to 20. Of these delegates, 400 were students, representing 30 per cent of the student Associations. The number of voting delegates, 1,826, was 125 per cent larger than at the Fifth Convention in 1915.

Questions of particular importance to come before the convention were: (1) the alternate basis of student membership; (2) the adoption of the "Social Ideals of the Churches"; (3) housing for women; (4) a health program for women; and (5) a national budget.

Student Membership

The student basis of membership amendment was passed by a vote of 1,321 to 210. Through this amendment it is possible for Student Associations to choose between two requirements for membership: (1) that of previous membership in a Protestant Evangelical Church (formerly the only basis), or (2) that of a personal pledge by the student "to live her life as a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ." The purpose of the Association remains as before: (1) to lead students to faith in God through Jesus Christ; (2) to lead them into membership and service in the Christian Church; (3) to promote their growth in Christian faith and character, especially through the study of

Social Ideals of the Churches SUMMARIZED

That the churches stand for—
Equal rights and justice for all men in all stations of life.
Protection of the family by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, proper housing.
The fullest development of every child, especially by the provision of education and recreation.
Abatement and prevention of poverty.
Protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic.
Conservation of health.
Protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality.
Suitable provision for the old age of the workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.
The right of employees and employers alike to organize; and for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.
Release from employment one day in seven.
Gradual and reasonable reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.
A new emphasis upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised.

We deplore class struggle and declare against all class domination, whether of capital or labor. Sympathizing with labor's desire for a better day and an equitable share in the profits and management of industry, we stand for orderly and progressive social reconstruction instead of revolution by violence.

That an ordered and constructive democracy in industry is as necessary as political democracy, and that collective bargaining and the sharing of shop control and management are inevitable steps in its attainment.

That the first charge upon industry should be that of a wage sufficient to support an American standard of living. To that end we advocate the guarantee of a minimum wage, the control of unemployment through government labor exchanges, public works, land settlement, social insurance and experimentation in profit sharing and cooperative ownership.

We believe that women should have full political and economic equality with equal pay for equal work, and a maximum eight-hour day. We declare for the abolition of night work by women, and the abolition of child labor; and for the provision of adequate safeguards to insure the moral as well as the physical health of the mothers and children of the race.

the Bible; and (4) to influence them to devote themselves, in united effort with all Christians, to making the will of Christ effective in human society and to extending the Kingdom of God throughout the world.

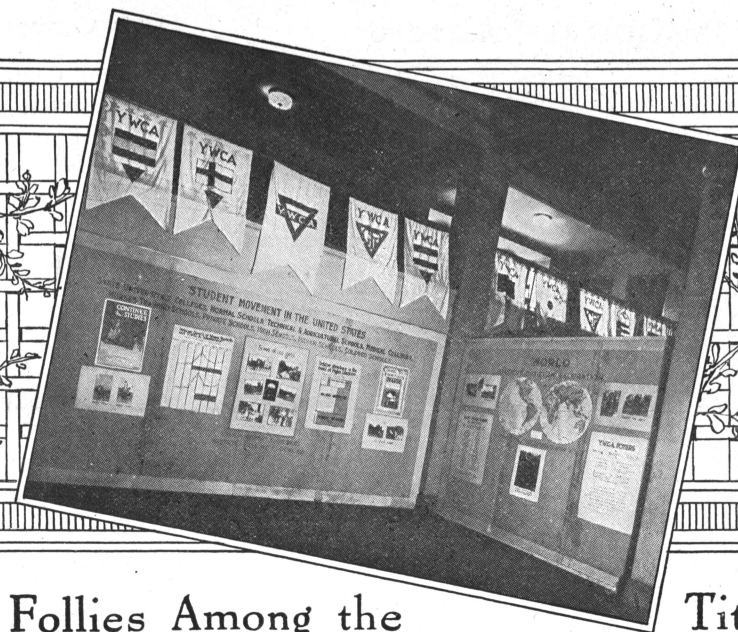
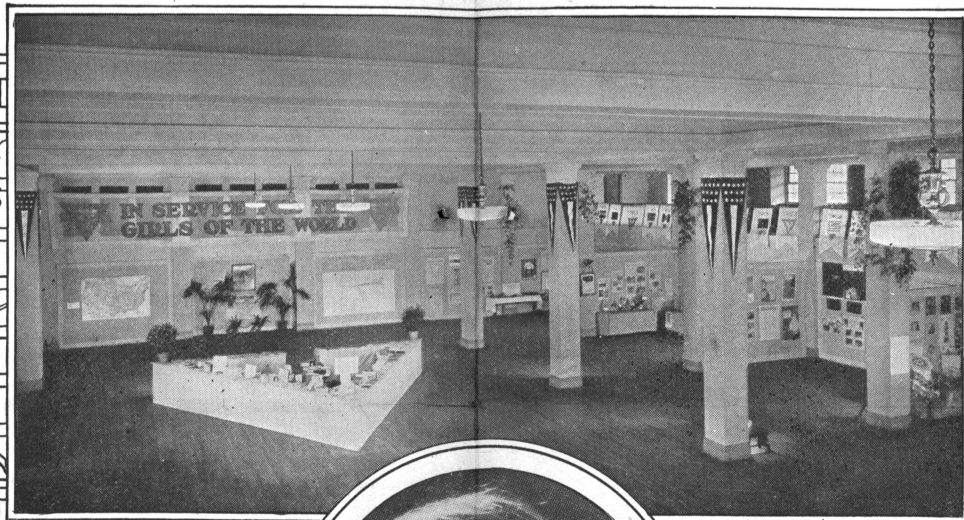
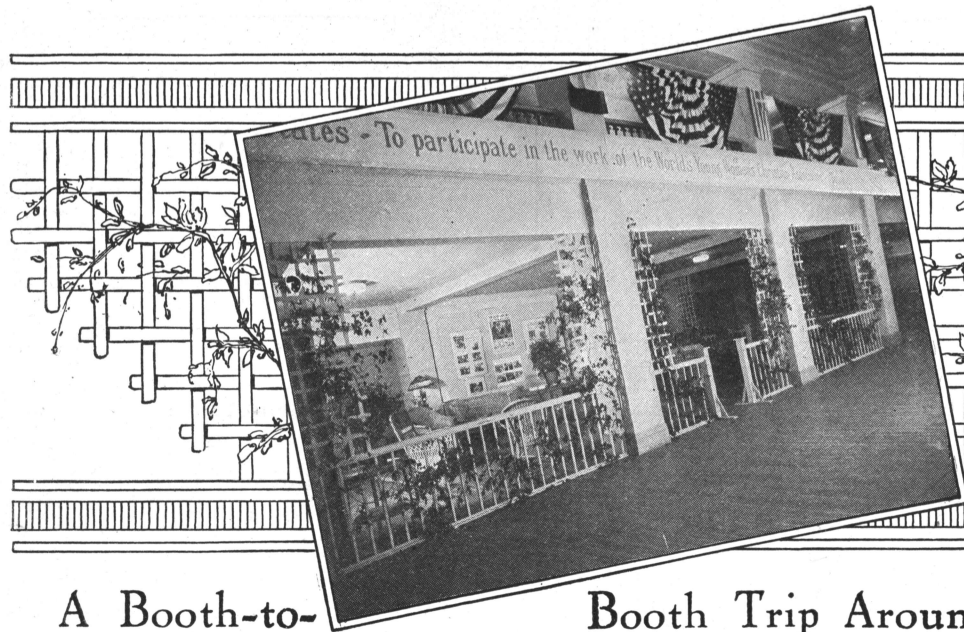
Social Ideals

The "Social Ideals of the Churches" (summarized in column 2), which is the social platform of the Federal Council of Churches and is endorsed by the Y. M. C. A., was unanimously adopted. As a result of this action of the convention, the representatives of the industrial workers included the following pledge in their resolution of appreciation: "As an expression of our sense of obligation to each other and to all society we pledge ourselves to do our best in our daily work that industry may do its full share for the service of the world."

In connection with the adoption of the "Social Ideals" it was recommended that the National Board make a careful study of social and economic conditions affecting women and of the possibilities of improving such conditions through legislation; and that it use its resources and influence to help secure such legislation as shall promote the welfare of young women.

This recommendation applies specifically to the National Board, leaving each local Association free to choose whether or not it shall take similar action. It does not mean that the Association will enter politics in the

(Continued on page 4)



A Booth-to-

Booth Trip Around the World

A PLACE where color and light were an invitation in themselves, a between-sessions meeting spot for conference friends, an information center for the puzzled, a Y. W. C. A. trip-around-the-world-while-you-wait—all these things made up the Convention Exhibit, planned and directed by Miss Mary Tison Page of the national headquarters staff.

Gay, beckoning banners hung from the balcony of the hall. Pillars garlanded with green bounded the entrance to each exhibit booth. And in each booth, as in a stage setting, was focused some particular phase of Association work.

Living models, in costumes of other lands, demonstrated the place among us of our foreign-born—their needs, their rights and their contribution. Stories in picture were the blue-edged photograph posters of the Y. W. C. A. girl in the Association home, in the cretonne-brightened club-room, in the gymnasium, the cafeteria, the lake-bordered camp.

Statistics sprang to life under the chart-maker's brush and, as if in tribute to his art, groups of people clustered around, jotting down figures and facts which, made animate, became freshly significant. Other guests filled hand bags with literature procured from the miniature book-stores in the center aisle of the hall.

Few failed to halt at the health booth, where shoes, the

kind we wear and the kind we ought to wear, were displayed side by side. The way we do walk, toeing out, and the way we should walk, toeing straight ahead, were demonstrated. Ladies whose ailments began with their feet and ladies whose ailments began and ended with their feet turned away from this exhibit with an "I-am-a-convert" look on their faces.

Model stage scenes, lifelike and real, but doll-size, illustrated the work of the Bureau of Pageantry and the Drama, tempting the onlooker to initiate a community play in her own section of the country. Doll-size, too, were the almond-eyed ladies of the Orient, picturesque reminders that the woman of the East looks to her western sister for help along the new roadway of emancipation.

And like an invitation to rest at a journey's end came the latticed, vine-covered veranda of the hostess house, with wicker chairs, tables, rugs, soft lights and flowers.

Coming away from the exhibit, it was as if one had glimpsed in miniature the vast helpfulness of an organization dedicated to serve; had visioned through symbols a helpfulness as yet unreached.



Mary Tison
Page

Festivals and Follies Among the

Titled Many

"ONLY if you smile may you enter here." So sang capering, belled jesters as they stretched garlands forbiddingly across theatre aisles on Association Night. "On with your caps and out with your smiles. Then may you join our Festival of Follies."

For at the Festival of Follies, the entertainment arranged for the Saturday night of the convention, only Fun and her first cousins were welcome, either on or off the stage. Dignity and his kin were left outside.

Frolic I saw the assembling of the Merry-makers, eight hundred strong, with Fun, in Cap and Bells, taking possession of the dancing. Frolic II concerned itself with the banishment of all Kill-Joys. Red Tape, bearing a message from the Executive Committee of the National Board, was ruthlessly cross-examined by the Fun-Protective League for concealed Joy-Killers. Thereupon, a call was sent out for the National White Wings, who responded by sweeping Red Tape off the stage.

In Frolic III Pep broke bonds and summoned his comrades with dancing, while Far-Sightedness called them forth with song. The Spirit of Right triumphed over the

Challenge of the Age and from the hearts of Home-Makers was sent the summons for Comrade Home-Lovingness. In Frolic IV the Epidemic of Inhibition broke out and the revellers were infected by the Germs of Drabness, Cautiousness, Conservatism, Fearfulness and Timidity. Almost immediately the live-saving serum, Youth, was discovered and the Germs exterminated.

Throughout the evening the audience, a bobbing mass of blue and white paper caps, was as much a part of the performance as the costumed frolickers on the stage. Grouped by fields, with field banners or flags hung above each section, they vied with each other on the frequent occasions when the audience was rallied to join in the singing. Several dignitaries were called to the platform by Ouija, who relentlessly took from them "Association Lingo" and "Pet Programs." The gathering received a shock when, during the war on Inhibitions, it was claimed that a certain Ground Gripper exponent had a pair of high-heeled gold slippers concealed about her person.

The success of the Festival was due to the efforts of several staff members of the Bureau of Pageantry and the Drama of the National Board, the more than fifty local committee members whose work began five weeks before the performance and the hundreds of participants—industrial, student, business, foreign born and girl-reserve groups—who caught so well the spirit of the play.

Edna
Geister

Sue Ann Wilson, Annie Kate Gilbert, Edna Geister
as Minions

Sue Ann
Wilson

Annie Kate Gilbert

Louise Holmquist as the Gay Cockade



Photographs by Mrs. Mehling
Standiford Studio

New National Officers



Mrs. Lucas



Mrs. Dey



Mrs. Paist

NEW national officers elected at the Sixth National Convention of the Y. W. C. A. are: president, Mrs. Frederick Paist, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, of San Francisco, California; second vice - president, Mrs. Donald Dey, of Syracuse, New York; first secretary, Miss Frances Greenough, of the University of Minnesota; and second secretary, Mrs. W. D. Smiley, of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer will continue as president of the National Board, the administrative body of the national organization.

All officers and board members are volunteer workers.

Women As Executives

THAT there are openings for women as executives in practically every line of industrial and professional activity today has been demonstrated by a recent survey, made by the Industrial Department of the National Board and the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. of the city of New York. Of the 250 factories visited, 219 employed women as executives or technical workers. But the prevailing attitude among employers, especially if adequate trial had been made, was in favor of women.

The most common type of woman executive in the factory is the forewoman, who, in nine cases out of ten, has risen from the ranks. Trades and professions in which women have already proved themselves are: (1) sales, especially in garment trades; (2) advertising for miscellaneous shops, publishing houses, garment, textile and millinery trades; (3) laboratory work, including chemistry, biology and pharmacy; (4) designing, particularly in dress trades; (5) art work, in printing and publishing houses; (6) office management; and (7) drafting and various other forms of engineering. Personnel work, which includes problems of employment and many of the phases of welfare service, is looked upon as one of the most promising fields for women.

The Cleveland Convention and What It Did

(Continued from page 1)

sense of becoming partisan or controlling a mass vote. Put into practice, it will probably result in a committee of the National Board to watch and study bills affecting women and to report back their findings, through Association channels, for the enlightenment of women voters who wish to have an intelligent knowledge of pending legislation. In case of what is considered an imperative need the National Board may participate in the promotion of specific, legislative measures.

Housing Problem

The dearth of suitable living accommodations for young women in business and industry has become a menace to their health and to their spirit and is creating a situation which is becoming intolerable to the conscience of the community. In view of this fact, the convention voted that each Association, in cooperation with community agencies and public-minded citizens, or independently, should undertake: (1) to make an examination of housing conditions as they affect young women; (2) to establish a room registry service upholding standards suitable for young women; and (3) to develop additional residences, not as philanthropic projects, but on a sound financial basis and under such management as shall secure the greatest amount of cooperative interest from the young women themselves.

Interchurch Leader Urges Us On

AT this time my thought centers around the extreme importance of bringing about better living conditions among the young women and girls of our cities. Having had something to do with the employment of considerable numbers of clerical and stenographic workers and having had experience in several of the leading cities of the country with living conditions, I want to bear my testimony to the fact that the agencies of the Christian Church have a supremely great, unperformed task in extending the influence of the church around the youth who come to our cities.

The condition of young men is bad enough, but that of young women is often infinitely worse. It has seemed to me that everything that could be done by the Evil One is being done to destroy the influence of the Christian home and to make difficult the higher standards of life for those who are compelled to live under modern, metropolitan conditions.

I am sure we must all agree that it is a service of the very first order to our whole national life if agencies like the Young Women's Christian Association are able to throw the arms of loving Christian helpfulness around those who otherwise would be in great distress, if not in great moral danger.

S. EARL TAYLOR.

Health Program

Looking toward the better health of women, it was voted that the work in health education be developed from that already carried on in the gymnasiums of the local Associations; that it be extended and broadened under the joint leadership of physicians and physical directors; and that, wherever possible, it be conducted in cooperation with similar efforts which are to be undertaken by The

Woman's Foundation for Health (an association of fourteen national women's organizations in the interest of health).

National Budget

Acting upon the recommendation of the National Board, the convention voted that at least \$3,000,000 be raised for 1921 for current national work, of which \$1,000,000 shall be spent for current work in other countries. Inasmuch as this sum does not include building, endowment or retirement funds, it was further voted that active work be undertaken to increase the present endowment fund of \$1,600,000 to \$10,000,000 by January 1, 1925.

Blue Triangle News

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of the National Board of the

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600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

No. 95

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER

1920

FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

Laboratories of Work, Worship and Play—Summer Conferences

TEN days of comradeship, group thinking and recreation, in some one of Nature's playland spots—such is a Y. W. C. A. summer conference. Each year more and more girls, industrial girls, college girls, business girls, leisure girls have begged the privilege of sharing in the give-and-take of conference days. Last year nearly 10,000 girls attended the thirty-five conferences held throughout the country. This year the schedule has lengthened to 40 and as many as 12,000 girls can be accommodated. But still the number of tardy applicants, to whom admission must be refused, runs into the hundreds.

Just what do the girls get and give at these ten-day sessions? First, there is the cross-sectioning of human interests. In city conferences the girl-in-the-home and the girl-in-the-office meet side by side. In the town and country conference the farmer's wife and the druggist's wife may clasp hands for the first time. A friendship which might have taken years to build up is quickly cemented through the unhindered contact of conference days. The girl from college sees herself as a single link in a worldwide intercollegiate chain. At many of the conferences, especially those for students, there are girls from other lands, eager to receive and having much to give.

Into conference mornings come the forum hours. The Bible's message is made to live in terms of twentieth-century problems. Through World Fellowship classes the many nations of the globe are seen in the light of a common humanity. Much of the thinking and questioning of these class-time hours is focused and crystallized in the series of addresses by leading speakers reserved for the evening program.

Afternoon is the rest and play-time period of the day. Especially among younger girls and industrial girls is recreation emphasized. For many industrial girls the conference session is also the only vacation throughout the year and the canoeing, swimming and tennis they can crowd into ten days seem all too little weighed against the months of indoor living. Among students inter-school, competitive athletics often add zest to the day's sport. But conference

recreation, like the conference itself, is neither inter-school nor inter-team. Community play, community thinking and community sharing are the goals.

Out of this community ideal come many of the unforgettable conference customs; the sunset sings, when the tones from scores of voices die away over a lake tinged red-gold by the sinking sun; the sunrise hikes, when bloomer-clad girls are arrested in their hill-side climb to look upon the splendor of a day reborn; the spontaneous romps, making of the conference grounds a veritable village green; the impromptu pageants or plays.

To many girls, going to a conference is like a dream come true. One little college girl who had vainly hoped for three years to go to a Blue Ridge conference at last conceived the money-making scheme of raising a pig for market. The pig, which was named Blue Ridge, fulfilled its destiny and one more happy face was added to the conference group.

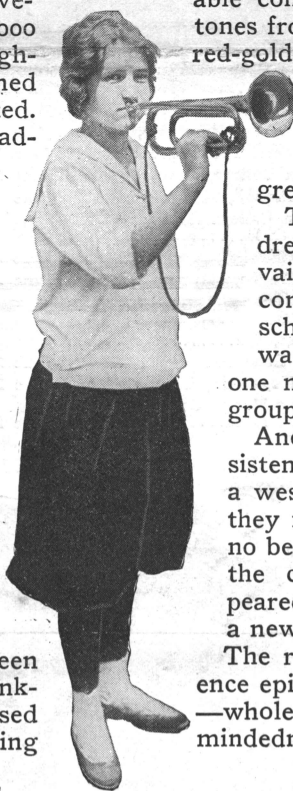
Another case where eagerness was matched by persistence was that of a group of belated applicants to a western conference to whom word was sent that they must turn back on their journey. There were no beds! Much to the surprise and bewilderment of the conference directors, this party of fans appeared on the opening day—each bringing with her a newly purchased cot bed.

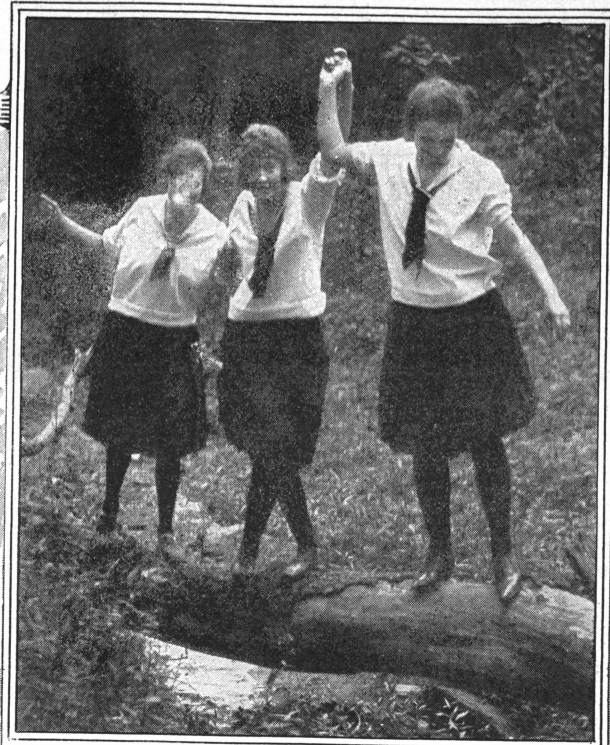
The reason for this enthusiasm? Because a conference epitomizes all that is best in the Y. W. C. A. ideal—wholesome recreation, sane thinking and community mindedness.

Camping Time Is Here

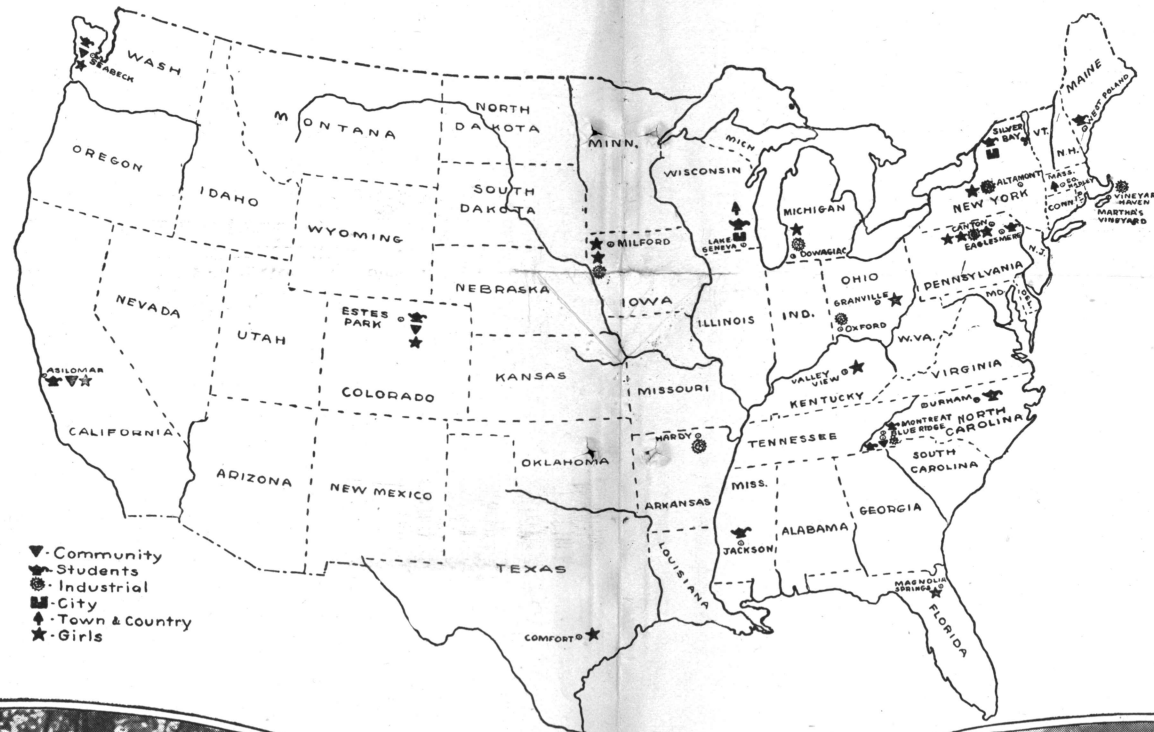
CAMPING time, with all it means of outdoor living, play and rest, is here at last. Reports from National Headquarters show that over one hundred and fifty Y. W. C. A. camps will be in operation this summer. According to last year's figures more than fifty thousand girls spent their vacations in these pleasure spots in 1919.

(Continued on page 4)



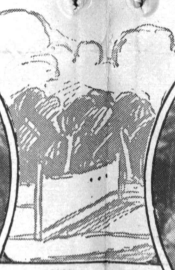


Summer Conferences—Where and When



Jackson College, Jackson, Miss. May 25-June 4
 Blue Ridge, N. C. June 4-14
 Montreat, N. C. June 4-14
 National Training School, Durham, N. C. June 4-14
 Camp Nepahwin, Canton, Penn. June 10-18
 Asilomar, Cal. June 15-25
 Hardy, Ark. June 15-25
 Silver Bay, N. Y. June 15-25
 Dewey Lake, Dowagiac, Mich. June 16-24
 Eaglesmere, Penn. June 18-28
 Denison College, Granville, Ohio. June 21-July 2
 Lake Okoboji, Milford, Iowa. June 21-30
 Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. June 21-July 1
 Camp Idlewild, Comfort, Texas. June 22-July 2
 Camp Maqua, West Poland, Me. June 22-July 2
 Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. June 22-July 2
 Asilomar, Cal. June 25-July 5
 Dewey Lake, Dowagiac, Mich. June 25-July 3
 Camp Nepahwin, Canton, Penn. June 28-July 10
 Makonikey Camp, Vineyard Haven, Mass. June 28-July 10

Seabeck, Wash. June 28-July 8
 Estes Park, Colo. June 29-July 9
 Military and Naval Academy, Magnolia Springs, Fla. June 29-July 9
 Camp Altamont, Altamont, N. Y. July 1-10
 Lake Okoboji, Milford, Iowa. July 1-10
 Lake Okoboji, Milford, Iowa. July 10-24
 Camp Nepahwin, Canton, Penn. July 14-24
 Silver Bay, N. Y. July 20-30
 Blue Ridge, N. C. July 23-Aug. 2
 Daniel Boone, Valley View, Ky. July 28-Aug. 6
 Blue Ridge, N. C. Aug. 3-13
 Asilomar, Cal. Aug. 6-16
 College Camp, Lake Geneva, Wis. Aug. 6-16
 Estes Park, Colo. Aug. 6-16
 Seabeck, Wash. Aug. 6-26
 Camp Nepahwin, Canton, Penn. Aug. 7-17
 College Camp, Lake Geneva, Wis. Aug. 17-27
 Estes Park, Colo. Aug. 17-27
 Camp Altamont, Altamont, N. Y. Aug. 21-Sept. 4
 Conference Point, Lake Geneva, Wis. Aug. 24-Sept. 3
 Seabeck, Wash. Aug. 27-Sept. 6



(Continued from page 1)

The Y. W. C. A. camp is intended primarily for the employed girl whose working year is broken by only one or two weeks of vacation. A minimum of expense—from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week—with a maximum of fun is the reputation of these vacation resorts. Each camp has a camp mother, a director and a swimming and recreation leader.

In order that the camp may be enjoyed by the many instead of by the fortunate few, girls are usually allowed to stay only two weeks.

American Delegates Attend International Gatherings

TWELVE delegates represented the American Y. W. C. A. at the meeting of the World's Committee, held in Champerey, Switzerland, from June 2 to 10. Because of the war this committee, which is the executive body of the World's Y. W. C. A., has not met since 1914. National organizations in the world federation are allowed one representative for 15,000 members, until the maximum of twelve is reached.

The delegates from the United States were:

Mrs. James S. Cushman,	First Vice-president, National Board
Mrs. Margaret B. Fowler,	Member, Pacific Coast Field Committee
Mrs. Benjamin Livingston,	Member, North East Field Committee
Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr.,	Chairman, Foreign Department
Miss Helen Davis,	Executive, Department of Field Work
Miss Harriet Taylor,	Executive, Foreign Department
Miss Ella Schooley,	Executive, Finance Department
Miss Sarah Lyon,	Director, Overseas Committee
Miss Anna Owers,	Secretary, Field Work Department
Mrs. Harry M. Bremer,	Director, Work for Foreign-born Women
Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy,	Japan interest, Foreign Department
Miss Mabel Cratty,	General secretary, National Board

Miss Cratty also attended the biennial National Convention of the British Y. W. C. A. (similar in function to the national conventions of the Association of the U. S. A.) to be held in Ilkley during the week of June 25.

Miss Leslie Blanchard, acting executive of the student committee, will be the National Board representative to conferences of the Student Movement of Holland to be held from July 2 to 12 and of the Student Movement of Great Britain and Ireland, to be held at Swanwick from July 12 to August 1. In both these countries the student movement includes men and women in one organization.

Under Eighteen Flags

NO less than eighteen nationalities, from sections of the globe as remote as Norway, India and South Africa, were represented at one of the early summer conferences in America this year. Met together for a common purpose—the better understanding and realization of the ideals of the Association—this group of students was like a bit of internationalism come true. One proof of the internationalism lies in the fact that it is planned to raise through the American conferences the money needed for conference grounds in Japan.

Y. W. C. A. conferences, on a lesser scale than those held in America, are already established facts in China, India, Japan and South America. In 1919 China had seven, India eight, Japan two and South America one.

Helping Our Indian Girls To Serve

THREE hundred thousand Indians, one-third of whom are in Oklahoma and New Mexico, represent the remnant of the Red Man's race in the United States today. It is unfair, if not impossible, to make generalizations about these people. They include a little group of graduates of our colleges with high ideals for their people; the hundreds who have clung to the customs of the tent while adopting the comfort of the roof; and the thousands, isolated upon the prairies and high plateaus, whose living and thinking have never been freed from the fear of malignant spirits. A visit among the Navajo and Hopi Indians means traveling over a territory approximating Pennsylvania in size where the few villages are far from the railroads and where high mountain peaks, impassable canons, bottomless quicksands or deep forests frequently separate one group of hogans from another.

Y. W. C. A. service among these Indians begins with the school girls away from home. At present there are twenty-six Indian student Associations. Miss Edith Dabb, the national secretary for Indian Schools, writes: "In our work among Indian girls we hope first of all to teach them how to play and have good times together. Girls from some tribes know nothing of group games and in their homes sit for hours doing nothing. As they become accustomed to mingling with each other we teach them how to conduct club meetings. Through this club work we hope to show them that the Indians have a contribution to civilization, such as their folk lore, their woodcraft and their traditions. Above all, we try to have them realize that they have a responsibility to their own people and that they should return home as social helpers and teachers."

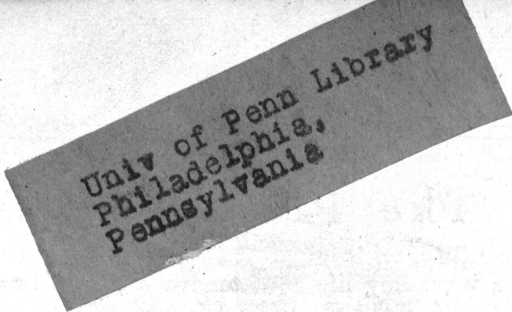
Only those who have lived close to the Indian people can understand their handicaps of tradition and environment; can realize the gap between the girl's school life and her home surroundings; and, above all, can comprehend the place of personal friendship in the Indian code. The Indian girl herself should be the best ambassador among her own people.

But if she is to hold fast to the inspiration found in club and camp and conference days, she must be followed to her home, not left at the school gate. We must help this potential leader in her efforts to organize recreation clubs, introduce social hygiene tenets or interpret the Gospel message. Thus, in serving her we help her to serve.

Imported Styles In Camp Architecture

WHY camp in an inartistic shack or crowded tent when a Japanese cottage, paneled and papered and roofed in the height of Japanese fashion, can be had for the buying? So said the Y. W. C. A. directors in Tacoma, Washington, when they purchased from the Alaska Yukon Exposition a Japanese model house, named it Miyajima Lodge and made it the most popular spot in their Fox Island camp for girls.

The camp will accommodate from forty to fifty girls and, according to the schedule arranged for the summer, will be open to groups of high school students, industrial girls, Girl Reserves and to the general public. The charge is \$6.00 a week for Girl Reserves and \$7.00 for others.



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No. 96

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FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

1920

The Gospel of Community Drama

IN a recent editorial for the Blue Triangle News, Mr. Henry P. Davison stated that the women of today are an important factor in modern life and are expected to make a vital contribution to it, but "what this contribution will be is a matter of conjecture."

One important contribution, however, which women have made and are making to modern life is, I think, no longer a matter of conjecture but of certainty: they are contributing their distinctive realization of the vital function of social art to civilization—a function almost wholly ignored by modern men until the quickening imaginations and organ-

ized efforts of women have lately educated them to give it their increasing attention.

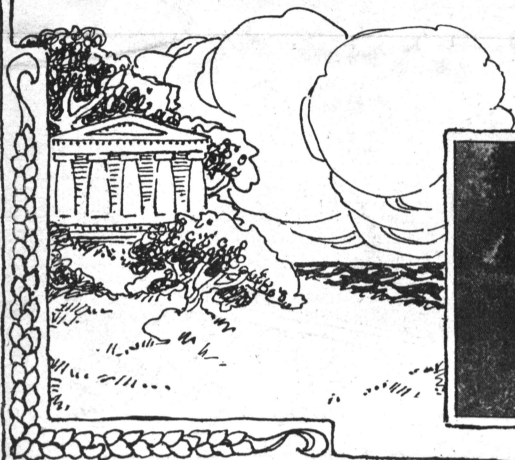
Of all forms of social art community drama is today the most dynamic and the most deeply related to the new evolving order of society, because it implies the growth of the people in giving ever fuller expression to their own life in cooperative forms of beauty. Its gospel is a new self-government, in which political self-government must be rooted to have its true flowering: self government of those leisure hours which the vast movements of labor are fighting for and gradually attaining.

In that leisure-margin of life—as a common garden of the people—must be planted anew all the ancient graces and healing resources of communal art—music, poetry, drama, dance, song, pageantry, acting, all

the personal craftsmanship of voluntary expression—from which our repressed generations have been too long divorced by the treadmills of machine industrialism.

To plant and cultivate that common garden, to carry the gospel of its new-old beauty into the hearts and minds of all our people—what happy privilege could be better adapted to the leadership and the powers of the women of the Y. W. C. A.? God speed them!

Percy Mackay



The Place of Pageantry and

OUT of the tension of the present century, with its tightened pull on the reins of the work-day life, has come a need and a demand for a medium of self-expression which shall combine recreation, education, art, and community participation. The answer has been "community drama."

According to the definition of the Bureau of Pageantry and the Drama of the Y. W. C. A., community drama means drama for all and by all, any time, anywhere. It means drama in the small southern town or the large eastern city; drama for the industrial girl or the leisure girl; drama for the native-born or the foreign-born; drama on the meadow land or drama in the opera house; drama for the holiday season or drama for any season; but above all, drama in which every member of the community takes part, either as actor, musician, scene painter, scene shifter, costume maker, or audience. In short, "the community's the thing." The play is the medium through which the community is expressed.

The Work Shop

Pageants, with their large non-speaking casts, have been found best suited to make each individual a unit in the whole. In the set-up of the pageant—those days and weeks of cooperative preparation without which no performance could ultimate—"the workshop" is the pivotal point. This workshop may be merely the parlor of the minister's house, it may be the Y. W. C. A. reading room transformed beyond recognition, or it may be a pretentious main-thoroughfare showroom, in whose window the sign, "Pageant Office, Come In" challenges the curiosity of the passerby.

But whether the workshop is housed in the parsonage parlor or in an ex-hardware store, it is here that the pageant begins to evolve from an idea to an actuality. Here yards of white cheesecloth emerge from zinc pails or borrowed wash-tubs miraculously green or pink or blue. Here mothers who served seamstress apprenticeships while their children were still in short clothes, guide "stretchy" seams under the racing needle of a sewing machine. High school girls cheerfully flourish electric irons over hems and tucks and ruffles. Embryo artists practice stencilling with anything from water colors to house paint.

Discarded tobacco tins, salvaged from father's waste baskets, combine with bits of colored glass to pass as medieval jewelry. Derby hats, long since

relegated to the attic, take on new dignity as thirteenth century helmets.

Everybody's Job

The many who drop in to see remain to work. The town carpenter and the town painter turn their talents to scene making. The star stenographer volunteers as official typist for copying the "parts." Children too young to wield needle or iron or paint brush can run back home for the forgotten paper of pins or the extra pair of shears. Even the Chinese laundryman eagerly "cooperates" by ornamenting a costume with as much of the Chinese alphabet as can be included in an area limited to square yards.

If automobile parts are needed to adorn the person of "Machinery" automobile firms eagerly produce a complete assortment that the wearer may select those which fit best. If leopard skins are needed as costumes for "Primitives," a fur establishment loans them by the dozens. And whole families eat pudding for days, that their pie tins may do duty as Indian tom-toms.

The pageant is literally everybody's job and every member of the community is an indispensable co-sharer in its success.

The Cast

The pageant cast is often a bit of practical democracy come true. For when the office secretary comes in a limousine and the night telephone operator proves to be the inevitable choice for "Jeanne d'Arc," talent is obviously the only aristocracy considered.

In one of the nine demonstration pageants given by the Y. W. C. A. in 1919 the participants included a group of society leaders, school girls and boys, foreign factory workers, the children of Finnish and Swedish employees in canneries and fisheries, the night officer of the police force (as a duke), a dentist,

Drama in Community Living

the manager of the Woolworth store, and the Y. M. C. A. physical director. One group of children, recruited from an outlying district and learning for the first time that dramatic art had other forms than the movie, were so delighted with their costumes that they insisted on staying "dressed up" the entire day after the performance—Sunday. Yet it was evident that these children caught the spirit of the pageant, for in the Sir Walter Raleigh scene not one of them forgot to step carefully around the imaginary mud puddle which was nothing more to the eye than an innocent bit of green sward.

In Hollywood, California, the home of motion picture folk, democracy took form in the mixing of "civilian" with professional talent. One motion picture actress who had recently signed a contract for one thousand dollars a week appeared in the non-speaking part of a nun in the processional, because the few speaking parts were already filled and she wanted to serve in some capacity.

The Scope

The plays and pageants are as varied as the committees and the participants. There are the historic and patriotic pageants, in which Indians and Pilgrims popularly fill the background; the religious pageants, in which Bible episodes are given new significance as they proceed before the eye; the pantomimic travelogues, depicting customs from Shanghai to Rio de Janeiro; and the seasonal ceremonies such as "A Masque of Spring," or "A Masque of Christmas."

An industrial pageant, "Through the Centuries," is among the most timely of those recently written and devised by the Bureau of Pageantry and the Drama. In six episodes and five interludes the development of women in industry is traced from the primitive, the

Indian, and the Colonial woman to the woman of the early industrial period of 1810 to 1860, the later period of 1860 to 1914, and the conditions of today. Among the characters are Invention, Industry, Obedience, Cooperation, Machinery and her Attendants, Economic Need, Industrial Expansion and her Heralds, Tomahawk Dancers, Fire Makers, Field Workers, Weavers, Spinners, Knitters, and Immigrant Industrial Workers.

An ingenious adaptation of the dramatic in community life is a group of Recreational Parties in which play is given artistic expression through the medium of such commonplace materials as newspapers, peanuts, and balloons. Newspapers are miraculously transformed into fancy dress costumes, peanut shells are given grotesque features—with dabs of paint—and cheesecloth gowns, and balloons, tied with gay streamers, can be used as wristlets, sash ends, or head-dresses.

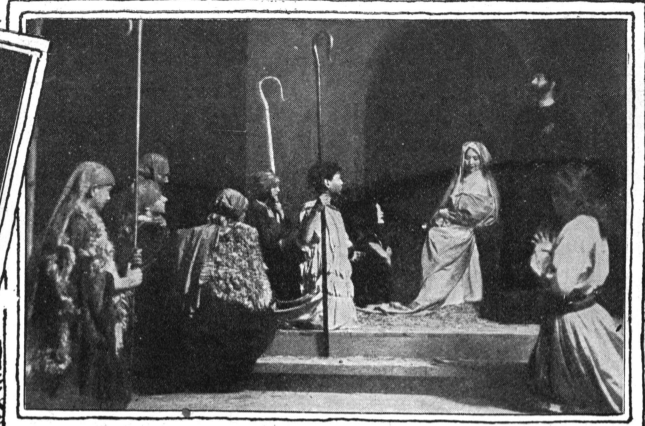
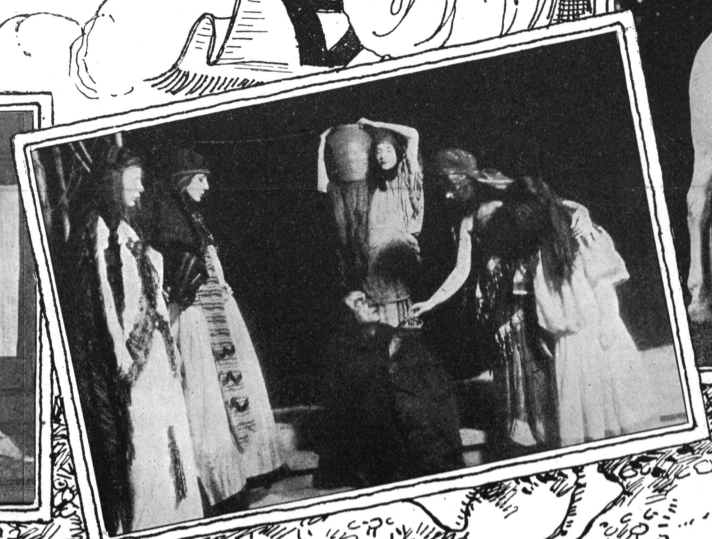
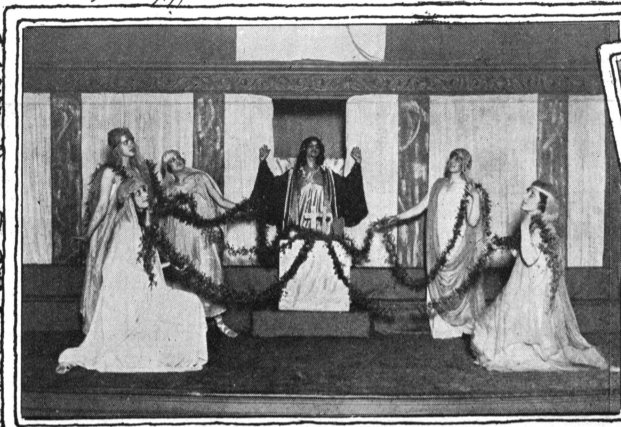
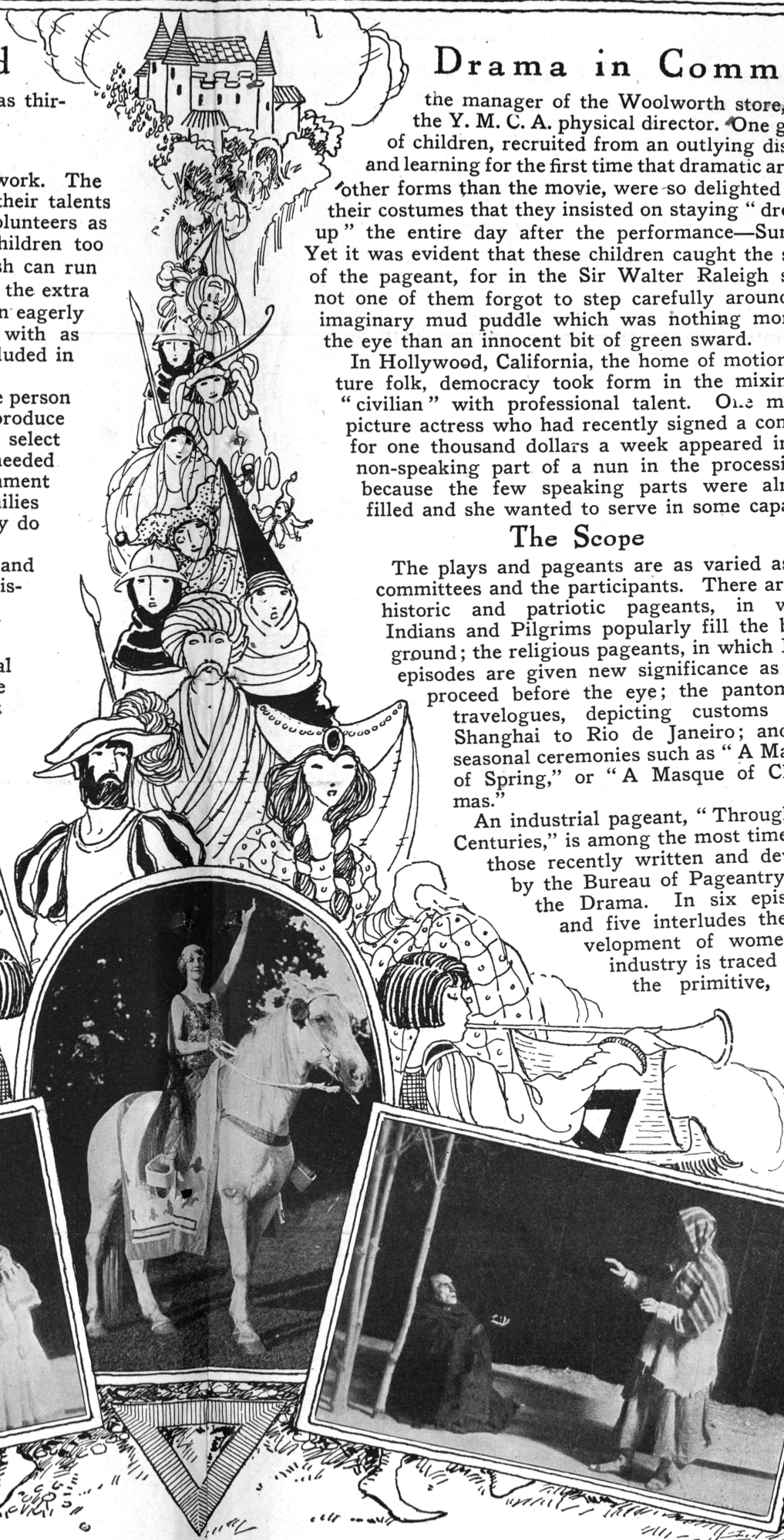
The Follow-Up

If a pageant is truly successful it does not end on the night of the performance. It is the forerunner of more to come.

In one southern town the pageant had been literally an inter-county get-together. The onlookers had come by train, in automobiles, in the family carry-all, on foot. Before the evening performance the hillside auditorium became a picnic ground for the out-of-towners.

Business men clamored for another pageant. The membership of the Y. W. C. A. trebled, for the Y. W. C. A. had sponsored the affair, and a stronger Y. W. C. A. might mean more pageants. And, most pertinent of all, a permanent drama council was formed.

The initial pageant which completely fulfills its function is nearly always mother to such a council and the council in turn becomes the parent of more pageants and plays. The council, with its accompanying workshop, is the mechanism by which the community may continue to express itself in drama. And as an educative influence, a form of wholesome recreation and a force in bringing to life community mindedness, such drama can more than justify its existence.



Drama Councils

SIX permanent drama councils have already come into existence as a result of Y. W. C. A. demonstration pageants. Marietta, Georgia, and Clarinda, Iowa, have all-county councils, recruiting from among the cotton-picking and farming communities. The Marietta Council has developed a stage set and lighting system which can be sent to any section of the county. Salt Lake City, Utah, and Cleveland, Ohio, have established permanent workshops in connection with their councils. Detroit, Michigan, announces that its workshop is to be an actuality of the near future. Dubuque, Iowa, boasts a drama council of nine months' standing.

The underlying motif of the councils is to deepen and amplify the life of the girls by a constructive progression. In general the work will be that of fostering a study and appreciation of dramatic art, of teaching elementary stagecraft, such as costume design and interior decoration, and the building up of permanent wardrobes, properties and simple stage settings adaptable to the needs of varying groups and occasions.

Among the interesting practical suggestions for councils is that of a sectional, portable stage, plans for which have been drawn up by the Economics Bureau of the Y. W. C. A. Such a stage, which when not in use can be folded into a storage closet, is invaluable where one hall must be utilized for indoor sports, recreation, and theatrical events. The plan includes a sectional foundation, sectional flooring, and reversible steps, that is, steps which when turned up

side down can become an extension to the stage or a platform or dais on the stage.

Theatre and Church in One

THE problem of how to supply the community with both a church and a theatre on money sufficient for only one building has been solved in a small western town by erecting a large auditorium with a stage at one end of the hall and a pulpit at the other, according to a Y. W. C. A. dramatic director who visited the town recently. The combination idea is made completely feasible by the use of reversible seats.

Pageants a Part of the Mayflower Tercentenary

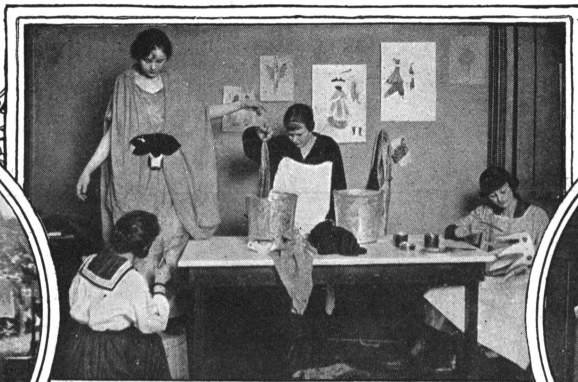
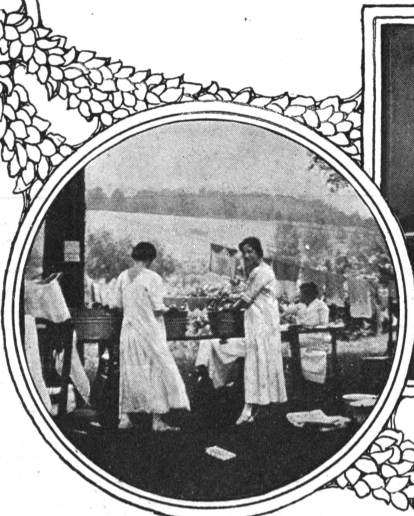
ACCORDING to the American Mayflower Council, in charge of the Mayflower Tercentenary to be held in November and December of this year, pageantry will play a large part in the nation-wide celebration. The Council, made up of two hundred persons representing many phases of American life, has affiliated with it nearly sixty national organizations for the purpose of mobilizing the various communities.

Five prominent Englishmen, two of whom represent the Mayflower Council of England and the London Mayflower Society, two leaders from Holland, and several Canadian and Australian delegates, will give an international note to the celebration. Ambassador Sir Auckland Geddes has accepted the invitation of the American Council to appear on the program of the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, November 26.

The gathering in Carnegie Hall will be the culmination of mass meetings to be held in seventy of the principal cities of America. Universal Church Day, for a setting forth of the Pilgrims' ideals, will be November 28. Plans for interpreting to foreign language groups their part in the Mayflower heritage have received special attention from a committee of experts. The historical pageants which are to be a feature of the program in hundreds of towns and cities will be under the cooperative supervision of the Y. W. C. A. and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Several of the country's best-known pageant writers have been asked to submit manuscripts.

Pageants and Budgets

WHERE financial campaigns are undertaken, pageants are found effective as publicity. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Marietta, Georgia, made use of the ever-popular "Vision of the Blue Crusaders" as a pre-campaign advertisement. As a result of the pageant in Marietta, the business men of the town stipulated that \$500 of the \$9,000 raised should be set aside for a drama council. Grand Rapids produced "The Widening Circle" in connection with its housing campaign and here contributors not only over-subscribed the required amount but gave with the understanding that the new Association building should include a model theatre. In Portland, Maine, "The Torch Bearers of the Western World," a pageant of South America, brought home to the onlookers the international scope of Y. W. C. A. service.



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Blue Triangle News

Published by the War Work Council
of the National Board of the

Young Womens Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

No. 97

Edited by KATHLENE BURNETT WINTER
FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

1920

The Place of the Volunteer in Association Work

VOLUNTEER giving, of talent, time and money, is the keynote of Y. W. C. A. service. Volunteer leaders and workers, officially titled and responsible for definite tasks, far outnumber the army of paid workers. Still other volunteers—to be counted by the thousands—hold themselves in readiness, like a great reserve force, for the needed task at the needed time.

Many women, whose wealth alone brings upon them heavy responsibilities, give tirelessly and selflessly of their time. One such volunteer during the national campaign lectured nearly 200 times in 150 days, covering 11 states and herself paying all the expenses of the trip. National Board officers are sometimes members of six or more committees. Day after day they are found at headquarters, helping to shape the policy which has made of the Y. W. C. A. a world-wide mechanism of service. Neither time clocks nor union hours limit the efforts of these women.

Out of the colleges come the many girls to whom after-graduation work is a desire rather than a necessity. Some of these girls have taken college Association leadership courses. In others the desire to serve has been quickened by attendance at Y. W. C. A. conferences. Again laboratories of practice leadership have been found in the Eight Week Clubs, those summer community clubs the organization of which is undertaken by some college

undergraduate. These college girls, young, enthusiastic and versatile, are among the most valuable of the Association's potential leaders.

Without the volunteer, small town and rural work would be little more than spasmodic beginnings. Where distances are great and the paid secretary can at best be only an

itinerant visitor, the volunteer leader becomes the force for bringing community spirit into being and keeping enthusiasm alive. And whatever the community most needs she must be prepared to give, whether it be village sings, canning clubs, organized sport, pageantry or elementary dressmaking.

Both the volunteers themselves and the supporters of the Association have long realized that mere good intentions and enthusiasm are not enough for the responsibilities of leadership. If the Association, dependent on its volunteers for its very existence, is to be effective, those volunteers must be trained for their tasks. The Volunteer Workers' Bureau, organized under the National Board in January,

1918, exists for the purpose of recruiting and training such workers, informing women of the needs of women and furnishing opportunities for service among them. In 1918 and 1919 75 volunteers from ten states took regular courses offered by the Bureau and 120 took a special "Come and See" course.

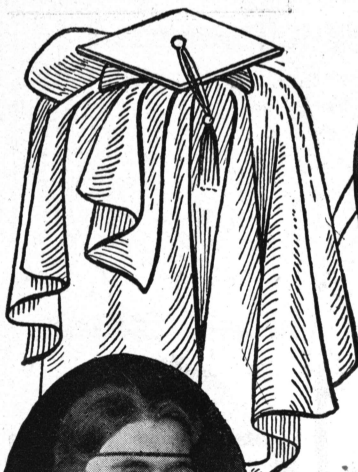
The Y. W. C. A. Secretary—What Is She?

THE Y. W. C. A. general secretary is a professional. She is a social worker dominated by a Christian purpose.

In most cases she is a graduate of the Y. W. C. A. National Training School, the entrance requirements of which are: a college education or its equivalent; membership in a Protestant Evangelical church; health sufficiently good to insure effective service; a year or more of practical, probatory experience in Association work demonstrating personality, powers of co-operation, leadership and spiritual strength, and, preferably, previous experience in social work and the administration of other religious organizations, in teaching or in business management.

In general, she is expected to be not more than forty or less than twenty-two years of age.

No profession could demand higher qualifications than the Y. W. C. A. secretaryship; none could offer more unlimited opportunities for service.



Lois Goff, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of music committee



Olga Vladimirova, Archangel, Russia



Esperanza Regna, Zitacuaro, Mexico

Among the Class of 1920



Jeanne Merle d'Aubigne, Paris, France



Marianne Kolman, The Hague, Holland



Alice Bruneton, Nimes, France



Mary Bost, Rennes, France



Winifred Parker, East Toronto, Canada



Olga Nicholaevskaya, Archangel, Russia

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

FROM four small prayer circles to a world-wide organization — 1,153 local Associations and 25 foreign centers—is the history of the American Y. W. C. A. in fifty years. From a handful of pioneers the personnel of the Association has come to include hundreds of full-time volunteer workers, thousands of part-time volunteers and a "standing army" of paid workers.

It is from this standing army that the Y. W. C. A. National Training School (established in New York City in 1908) recruits and trains its general secretaries and specialized leaders. The entrance requirements to the School (given in box on Page 1), are proof in themselves of the high type of profession a Y. W. C. A. secretaryship has become.

The curriculum of the Training School includes, besides a three-hour course in Association history, organization and administration, some study of

sociology, religious psychology and pedagogy, church history, programs of Christian thought and the application of Christianity to present day problems.

Certificates are granted only when the student has satisfactorily completed the course of graduate study (carrying sixteen lecture hours a week) and the year or more of practical experience.

In spite of the constantly growing demand for general secretaries—the demand is many times greater than the supply—the standard of the School has never been lowered. A Y. W. C. A. National

Training School Statistics

Total number of students, 1908-1920.....	560
Total number certificates.....	457
Number of nationalities.....	19
Number of students from other countries..	60
Alumnae now headquarters' secretaries....	8
Alumnae on field national staff.....	41
Alumnae returned from overseas.....	10
Alumnae now overseas.....	9
Alumnae in Orient and South America....	39
Enrollment of class 1920, first semester....	61
Foreign students.....	16

Countries from which students have come:

Argentina	England	India	Russia
Armenia	Finland	Japan	Scotland
Australia	France	Mexico	South Africa
Canada	Hawaii	New Zealand	Switzerland
China	Holland	North Africa	

SCHOOL AND EXTENSION COURSES

Training School certificate is and always has been a badge of proved ability and high Christian purpose.

Extension training courses for paid workers have in part met the need for more secretaries. These courses, most of which were begun during the war, give intensive training, usually in four or six weeks, in special types of Y. W. C. A. service, such as town and country work, industrial work, religious education, girls' work, cafeteria management, foreign-born work, physical education and recreation, with the course on Associa-

tion history, organization and administration required of all. These extension courses have the advantage of reaching women not prepared to enter

the Training School, of giving them preliminary preparation in case they later enrol in the School, and of filling out the ranks of specialists. In 1919 482 students were enrolled in Extension Training classes.

But the standing army is far too small for the organization whose slogan is, "In service for girls of the world." New-born sister Associations abroad call out for guidance; industrial needs grow hourly; religious education directors who can translate century-old principles into twentieth-century terms are vital to the progress of the world; liaison leaders to interpret our country to immigrant newcomers are essential to national unity and international understanding. Truly, the Association army needs more and more enlistments.

What Our Money Can Do

- \$165,886 will carry the expenses of the National Training School for both winter and summer sessions, of Extension Training in the fields and in the western summer school, of the Volunteer Workers' Bureau, of the Personnel Bureau, and of the office administration for all of these for 1920.
- \$500 will provide a scholarship in the National Training School.
- \$1,000 is needed for the library of the National Training School.
- \$500 pays for a traveling library for Extension Training work.
- \$50 provides a scholarship in an Extension Training course.

Adele de Blonay, Vervay, Switzerland



Adrine Suvajian, Constantinople, Turkey



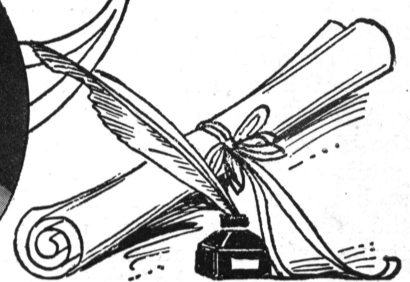
Ruth Abell, Silver Lake Assembly, N. Y., president 1st term



Ella Deloria, American Indian, S. D.



Helen Van Ysen, Neuilly (Seine), France



Winifred Parker, Alma Blandin, Mayna Brace and Hazel Allen in a costume dance given on February 22nd by the Training School class of 1920



Hazel Allen, Huntington, Ind., president 2d term



Fan Yu Jung, Shanghai, China





The Y. W. C. A. in Bugville, according to a Girl Reserve worker

World's Committee Meeting in Champéry, Switzerland

NO less than twenty-seven different nationalities were represented at the meeting of the World's Committee, held in Champéry, Switzerland, June 2 to 10.

Three main issues considered by the commissions were the industrial situation, immigration and emigration, and international relationships brought about by foreign departments sending workers to other countries. The Christian responsibility of the Y. W. C. A. was the basis upon which each problem was considered.

Under official business several important resolutions were passed.

The recommended budget for the World's Committee for 1921 was raised to £10,000, each National Committee to be responsible for an amount equal to three-pence per member.

It was recommended that, inasmuch as State regulation of vice is immoral in principle and has proved ineffective in practice, the Y. W. C. A. should work for the abolition of vice regulation in those countries where it exists, should, in every country, encourage and initiate education of the true relation between men and women from the spiritual, ethical and physical standpoint, and should work for an equal moral standard between men and women.

A resolution on international affairs was to the effect that the Y. W. C. A. should give itself to the development of public opinion on international questions and relationships such as to strengthen all those forces which are working for the avoidance of war and the promotion of peace and a better understanding among nations.

An evidence of the internationalism of spirit of the confer-

ence was shown by the tributes of each national worker to the foreign country in which she had served and by the fact that four of the vice-presidents chosen are non-resident: Miss Michi Kawai, representing the Orient, Miss Froken Sigrid Netzel, Scandinavia, Madame Bertrand, South Europe, and Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., the United States.

Secretarial Retirement Fund

THE securing of a secretarial retirement fund, to provide an annual allowance or continued salary to secretaries who have served to an age when it is neither fair, reasonable nor economical to expect them to continue carrying heavy responsibility, is one of the recent plans of the Y. W. C. A. A commission appointed at the National Convention is now making a study of methods for securing a permanent fund sufficient to meet the needs of all eligible secretaries.

The present plan provides for a part of the fund by what is called "the contributory system". Secretaries and Boards will each pay annually into the general fund, during the effective years of service of the secretary, a fixed percentage based upon salary, age and length of service. The second part of the fund, known as "accrued liabilities," will amount to about one and one-half million dollars and must be secured from gifts.

If the service of the Y. W. C. A. secretary is to be at a high point of effectiveness while she is at the age of greatest mental and physical power, and if the Association is to benefit by long-continued terms of service, the secretary must be relieved of the distressing fear of want or dependence in old age. It is hoped that the Association membership and Association secretaries throughout the country will hasten to help in making the secretarial retirement fund a reality.

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FORMERLY WAR WORK BULLETIN

The Woman in Industry and the Y. W. C. A.

THE woman in industry—her working conditions, her living conditions, her educational, social and religious opportunities—has been of paramount interest to the Y. W. C. A. since its inception more than fifty years ago.

But it is only since the beginning of the war, when the woman in industry, herself, became a paramount factor in the life of the nation, that the Association has been confronted with a responsibility immeasurably broadened in scope, urgent and positive.

Statistics prove that the back-rush of post-war conditions did not sweep women from the "new" industries opened by the war to their former limited fields and subsidiary ranks. In spite of all normal causes, the shutting down or slowing down of certain industries, the withdrawal of part-time or leisure women workers, and the elimination of extra shifts, the proportion of women in so-called "new" industries remains fifty per cent higher than before the war. It is estimated that there are now 12,000,000 women wage-earners in the United States as compared with 200,000 forty years ago.

Y. W. C. A. industrial war work, intensified in the form of Industrial War Work Centers and industrial camps, served to discover the Y. W. C. A. to the industrial girl and the industrial girl to the Y. W. C. A. as never

before. The mutual obligation cannot now be ignored.

Some of the Industrial War centers were necessarily discontinued with the shutting-down of the plants for which they had existed; others have been absorbed into

the work of local Associations; and the remainder are to be continued under the title "Industrial Women's Service Centers."

Industrial centers, industrial conferences and industrial clubs are little different from other centers, conferences and clubs of the Y. W. C. A. except that they exist primarily for the industrial girl. In one conference the delegates represented occupations as varied as that of clerk in a printing office, a power machine operator, a maid in a dentist's office, a packer of drugs, a cook, a presser in a shirt factory, a saleswoman in a drug store, a cashier, a candy maker, a waitress, a scalp specialist, a glass factory worker and a dressmaker.

The industrial girl is little different in her potential capabilities from the professional or leisure girl whose opportunities may

have been broader, and at the present time she is a growingly self-conscious, contributing entity in the progress of the Association. The Y. W. C. A. cannot do less than work hand in hand with her for a fair adjustment of her lot in the working world.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Defines Function of Y. W. C. A. in Industry

IN view of the increasingly important part which women are taking in industry, it is eminently appropriate that the Young Women's Christian Association should interest itself in the industrial problem.

The Association, like the Church, can render its largest service in the industrial field, not by seeking to enunciate programs, but rather by emphasizing the great fundamental principles of righteousness and justice, in accordance with which alone sane and adequate programs can be developed.

The Association may well stand for such fundamental principles in industry as these: the sacredness of personality, representation, the application of the Golden Rule, cooperation between the several parties to industry. Not only should it stand for these principles, but it should seek in every way to give them currency in the daily lives of those whom it influences. Thus there will be set up standards by which the soundness of programs can be tested from time to time in the light of current conditions and present needs.

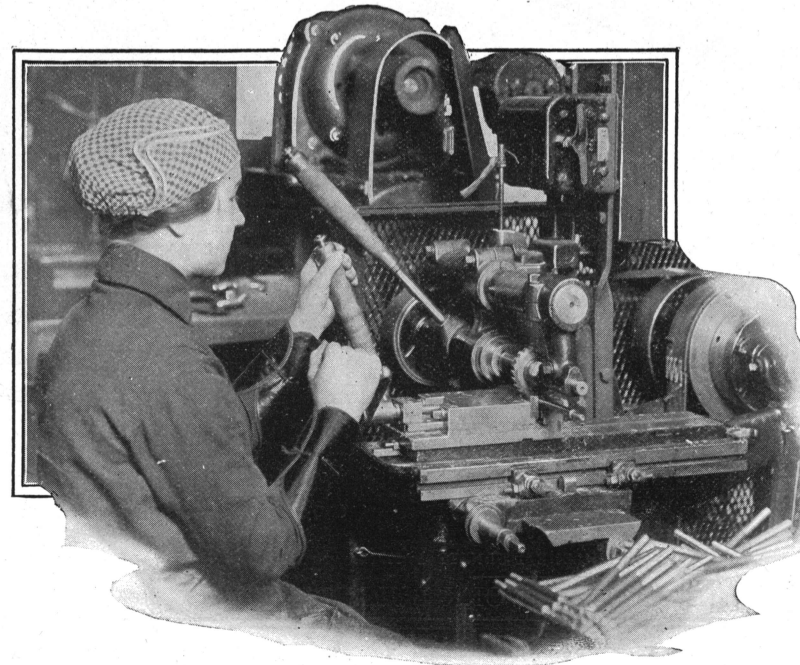
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Proportion of Women on Labor Force of Leading War Agent and Implement Industries, Before, During and After the War.

Table I of the survey, "Woman's Part in American Industry During the World War," prepared by the Young Women's Christian Association, National Board, and edited and printed by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Industry	Total Wage-earners 1914	Women per 1000 Wage-earners				
		1914	1916	After First Drafts	After second Drafts	1919s
Iron and steel and their products	1,083,77	29	33	61	95	94
Lumber and its manufactures	911,00	21	40	46	94	68
Cars, steam and electric railroad repair shops	42,41	2	2	29	55	16
Stone, clay and glass products	381,96	39	59	115	155	154
Leather and its finished products	312,24	277	304	307	330	263
Chemical and allied products	28,56	85	79	98	142	85
Metal and metal products other than iron and steel	28,52	150	148	149	178	191
Automobiles and parts	12,48	18	21	44	114	43
Electrical machinery, apparatus & supplies	11,51	202	175	214	270	173
Rubber goods	4,38	205	187	277	354	116
Carriages and wagons	4,33	15	15	22	45	2
Agricultural implements	4,98	10	18	15	43	37
Musical instruments	4,96	77	81	165	260	246
Ships and boats	4,55	2	1	6	7	2
Optical goods	4,52	265	154	327	371	251
Motion pictures and photographic apparatus and material	7,6	278	277	303	351	347
Instruments, scientific and professional	7,7	156	152	145	171	135
Motorcycles, bicycles and parts	6,6	20	77	66	98	91
Airplanes, seaplanes and parts	1,1	5	36	155	186	68
Total	4,114,9	65	77	106	139	100

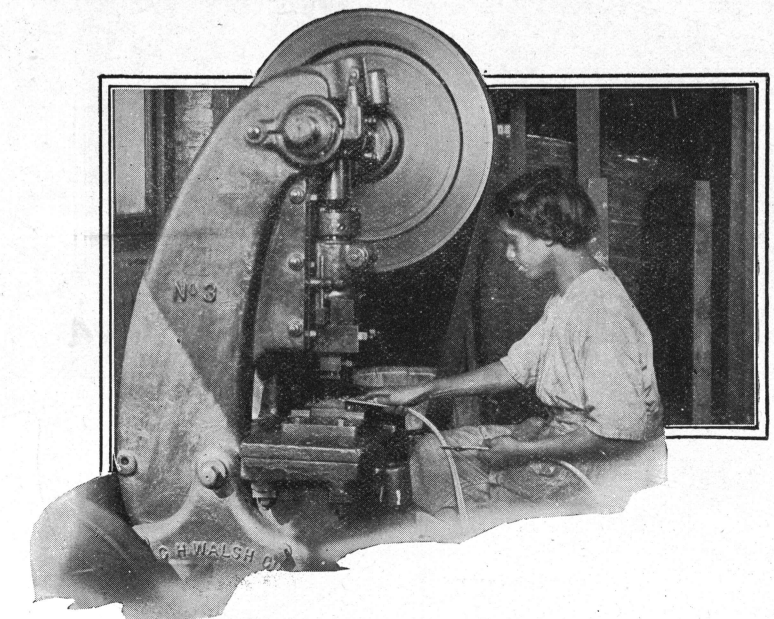
* These figures are derived from the U. S. Bureau of the Census Abstract of Census of Manufactures, pp. 531-543.
 * "After the first draft" indicates a period 7 to 8 months after the first draft in February-March, 1918, "after the second draft" refers to a period 4 to 5 months after the second draft in October-November, 1918, and 1919 refers to August 1919, nine months after the signing of the armistice.
 * This industry grew so rapidly during the war that the number of wage-earners employed in plants covered in this survey far outnumbered those enumerated in the 1914 Manufactures Census. At peak period in October-November.



Top left. A grinding machine made safer by a wire netting

Lower left. Linotype operating, incomparably more difficult than typewriting

Left center. Using the transfer process of color for airplane insignia

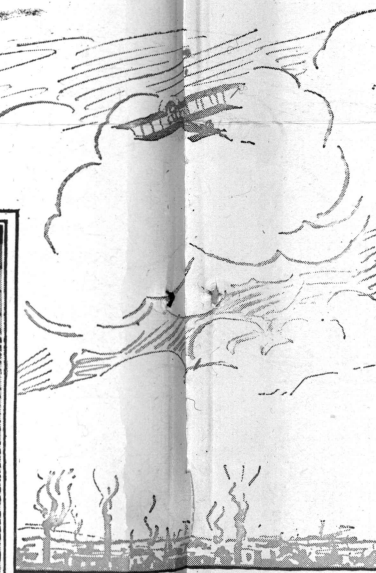
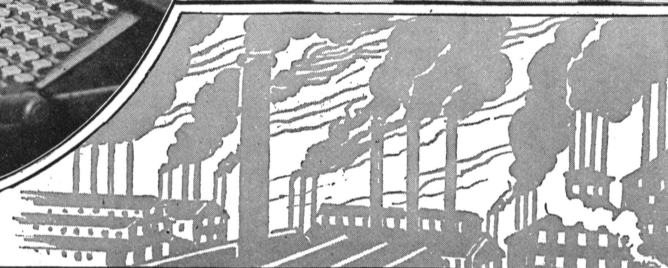


Top right. A punch pin machine with the revolving belt unguarded

Lower right. A twentieth-century barberess eschewing the bowl grandmother used

Right center. "Doping" airplane wings, by which the linen is made windproof

Center. Official typewriter repairer, National Board, Y. W. C. A.





Mrs. Burdette Lewis,
Chairman, Industrial
Committee
National Board



Combining rest with recreation, Industrial
Service Center, Detroit, Mich.



Miss Florence Simms, Industrial Secretary, National Board



An outdoor cafeteria for industrial girls,
San Jose, California

Law Reporting Service

WITHIN the last few months there has been created at National Board headquarters a Law Reporting Service, for the purpose of furnishing information to any organization, committee or individual on laws already enacted or legislation pending in state legislatures or Congress. From its material, comprising original copies of bills, record of action taken, names of legislative committees and information on the relative value of various measures, the Service is equipped to furnish complete and authentic data on legislation relating to aliens, Americanization, public health, housing and rentals, industry and vocational education.

The coming winter promises to be one of maximum legislative activity, with forty-three state legislatures in regular session and with Congress convening in December. Two bills of particular appeal to women will be re-introduced in Congress. One, the Shepard-Towner Bill, better known as the Maternity and Infancy Bill, provides for federal aid to the States in promoting education of mothers in the hygiene of maternity and infancy, and in making available actual prenatal and postnatal care in order to reduce the needless waste of maternal and infant life. The other, the Smith-Towner Education Bill, would create a federal department of education as a means for improving and equalizing the standards of educational opportunity throughout the country.

Representative Industrial Women's Service Center

A REPRESENTATIVE Industrial Women's Service Center is that begun in Detroit (now the third industrial city in the United States) during the war. This Center is located within a mile radius of forty factories employing a total of from five to six thousand girls, ranging in nationality from Polish and Italian to Hungarian, Russian, Greek, Roumanian, Servian, Belgian, Jewish and Armenian.

The facilities of the Center include: eighteen shower baths and thirty-six dressing rooms; three club rooms and a kitchenette, for small suppers or fudge and popcorn parties; a living room on the first floor for entertaining men friends; an information desk with an employment service; a cafeteria which seats 220 persons at one time; a recreation room forty by sixty feet; a motion picture booth and machine; a stage with two dressing rooms, and a large reading room with nine windows, a fireplace, four book nooks and a magazine rack supplied with fifteen leading magazines and two daily papers. This reading room is also used as a station department of the Public Library, which keeps it supplied with 250 volumes.

During a period of two summer months only, 5,000 girls used the Center, 300 used the shower baths, 250 took part in special programs, 200 went on boat rides and picnics, employment was found for fifty and rooms for ten.

Permanent Course for Women Industrial Supervisors

A GIFT of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the permanent establishment of a course in Industrial Supervision and Employment Management for woman at Bryn Mawr, was recently announced at Y. W. C. A. headquarters. This course is the only one in the country open to women alone and demanding college graduation as a pre-requisite. It was started as a war emergency measure in 1918 by the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. under the direct supervision of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr. Of the thirty women graduates from the first class, one has made a social survey in Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, one is in charge of women at the Goodyear Rubber Plant in Akron, Ohio, one is studying industrial conditions in London and several are connected with large industrial plants in the United States.

Soup Kitchen Increases Output in Factory

A SOUP corner set up recently by the Y. W. C. A. in a small southern factory immediately proved itself a financial asset in the increased output of the factory girls, who had formerly eaten at a poor restaurant nearby. According to the manager and by actual count, the increased output was noticeable the first week after the soup kitchen was installed and has continued at its new pace.

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